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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

During the vacation of Rufus Steele this column is being written by members of the Monitor staff.

Hoover—the Obvious Choice

The Cattle Wouldn't Stampede

MacDonald Tosses the Ball

De Valera on Dilemma's Horns

Newfoundland Changes Fuel

HERBERT HOOVER is nominated for reëlection as President of the United States, much to nobody's surprise. He is the thirty-first American to hold that office, and the Republicans declare that the thirty-first President is destined to serve two terms. Joseph Scott of Los Angeles put genuine fervor into his nomination speech and the delegates responded with gratifying spontaneity; but there was no such enthusiastic abandon apparent as some historic conventions have witnessed. Perhaps this is because Herbert Hoover won his victory not on the floor of the convention, but by an unselfish devotion to the solution of the complicated and unusual problems which have arisen through no fault of his in his country's affairs. The long hard grind is not spectacular. Behind the nomination, however, may be seen a realization on the part of even the least altruistic of ward bosses that what the United States needs at this time is a man who will not give way to panic and will not be swerved by abuse.

* * *

Republican convention delegates must have looked good to a cattleman. They jes' plumb wouldn't stampede. The prohibition repeal crowd tried its best to rush them off their feet. Thousands of radio listeners got an impression of what wild affairs convention demonstrations can be—and of the contrast in courtesy accorded by dry listeners to wet pleaders and by wet "boo-ers" to dry arguers. It was a case of "boos" to get booze. But the convention stood with Garfield of the resolutions committee and Administrative Spokesman Mills for the Hoover plank insisting on safeguards in resubmission. The drys appear satisfied. The wets once again had the noise but not the votes.

* * *

Lausanne is a football field with all the world in the stadium. Will it see a winning score posted for world stability? "The world looks to us," says Ramsay MacDonald in his keynote speech at the opening of the conference, "as it has never looked to an international conference to find agreements to end the present distress." And then he calls for "bold proposals." Courage to face the issues. No sidestepping. No repudiation. Respect for the sanctity of engagements. But if default is to be avoided engagements incapable of agreement must be revised by agreement. And so the conference carries the ball of world progress down the field, with 16 states, including Germany, primed to tackle it on issues. The goal is far off, but courage and cooperation are teammates that have made surprising gains.

* * *

Dublin sees the oath of allegiance bill advance another stage in the Senate. Soon the measure, so changed as to alter its original purpose, will go back to the Dail. The Dail is expected to reject the Senate's amendments. Then, two courses are open to Eamon de Valera. He must either wait 18 months, after which the Dail could pass the bill abolishing the oath, or a general election must be called. But it would be idle to speculate on the prospects or possibilities of this measure. Great Britain is the Free State's best customer, and that, in the opinion of some observers, is not to be left out of the reckoning in any consideration of the oath.

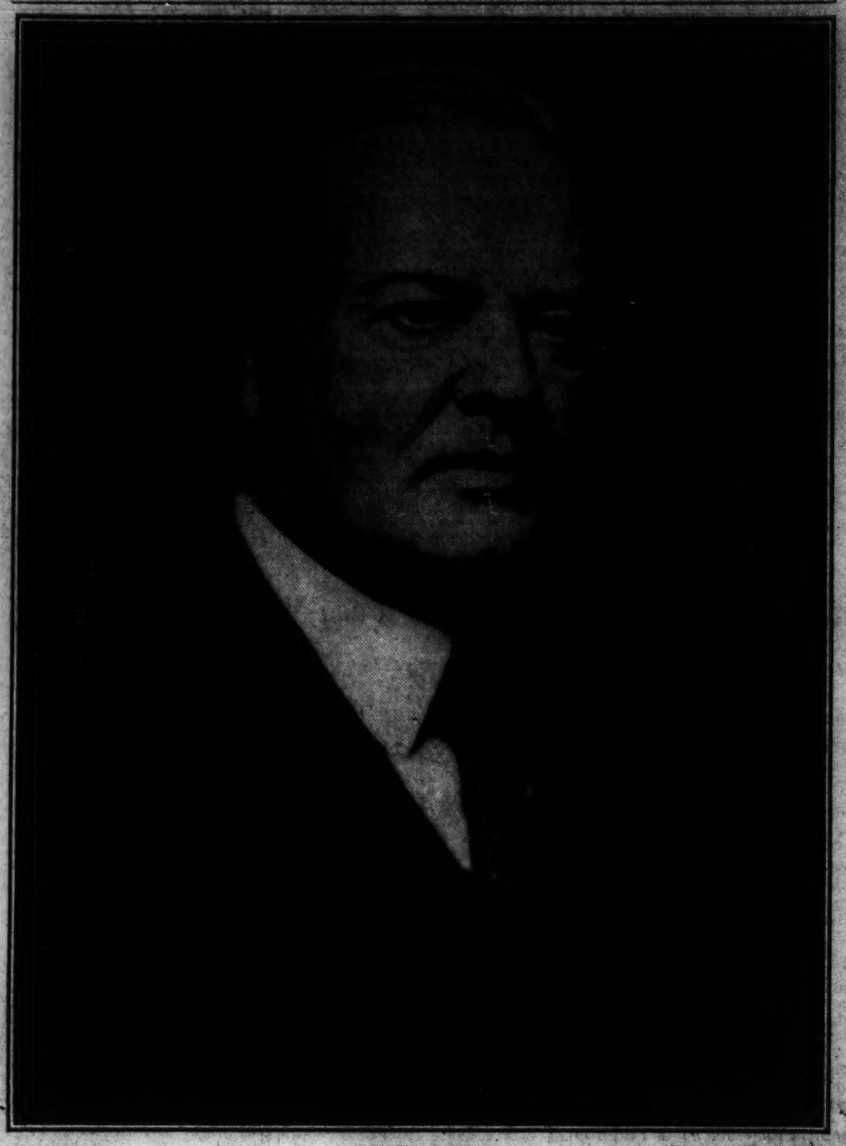
* * *

Newfoundland has cast its ballot. An overwhelming victory for the opposition has resulted. Thus F. C. Alderdice, leader of the United Newfoundland Party, has a busy program ahead of him. It is not wholly political, although immediate attention must be given to the reorganization of the administration. The economic question must be dealt with promptly, for Newfoundland did not escape the trade recession. Fishermen saw prices drop and markets dwindle. They felt a change of government was necessary to revive industry. Now, with electoral issues behind, they may, with one voice, say: "Full steam ahead," believing that a change of fuel sometimes makes more power.

* * *

Spreading its oil upon the troubled waters of unemployment by spreading its work out among more men working less time, the Standard Oil Company makes economic history. A five-day week of 40 hours replaces a five-and-a-half-day week, working out in one-eleventh less pay for everyone getting over $100 a month. Those getting under this are unaffected. Many men will be called back to work and a big group of five-day workers will be added to all communities. With two days a week for recreation, the thousands of Standard Oil workers will probably get right into their automobiles and use up a lot more Standard oil and gas, illustrating a nice economic set-up. The employer, giving more work to more men, finds more of the pay he gives coming directly back to him in company sales. With more business he can hire more men, and so the circle expands.

RE-NOMINATED



PRESIDENT HOOVER — The Christian Science Monitor-Eastman

HOOVER RENOMINATED BY G. O. P.; PROHIBITION RESUBMISSION WINS; ENTIRE PLATFORM IS ADOPTED

Plank on Liquor Carried by Convention Vote of 681 to 472

DEBATE ON FLOOR LASTS FOR HOURS

Bingham and Butler Chief Spokesmen for Repeal of 18th Amendment

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 15—The Administration prohibition plank adopted last night by the Republican Convention provides for the submission to the states of a new constitutional amendment. Under this states would be permitted to follow their own desires on prohibition, but Congress would retain the power to protect dry states and to prevent the return of the saloon.

Efforts of sopping wets to write a repeal plank into the platform were defeated after a tense and comparatively close struggle, in which the vote stood 681 to 472. Then followed the adoption of the entire platform by a viva voce vote.

The comparatively small majority by which the Bingham proposal was defeated comes as an admitted disappointment to regular Republicans, who see the party widely split on the issue. On the other hand they point out that the plank, as adopted, specifically states that there is room for difference on this matter, which is essentially a moral question.

Most of the wets, however, are preparing to accept the verdict of the convention as indicated by a statement issued this afternoon by Mr. Walter F. Edge, Ambassador to France and delegate from New Jersey, who declared in a formal statement his belief that the plank "had definitely placed the Republican Party on record as recognizing the necessity of prohibition reform favoring the right of the people for self-determination on the liquor question."

An analysis of the vote by which the Bingham resolution was defeated shows that most of the big industrial states cast a majority of their ballots for the side of repeal. Such wet states included Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The plank pledges the party neither to modification nor retention of the new amendment. It merely asks Congress to formulate an amendment and submit it to the people, to be voted upon by special state conventions summoned for the purpose. The proposed amendment, it states, should be written in a form to protect the rights of dry states, and to prevent the return of the saloon.

The plank follows the lines indorsed by Administration leaders. In general it carries out the forecasts of earlier reports, though most polit-

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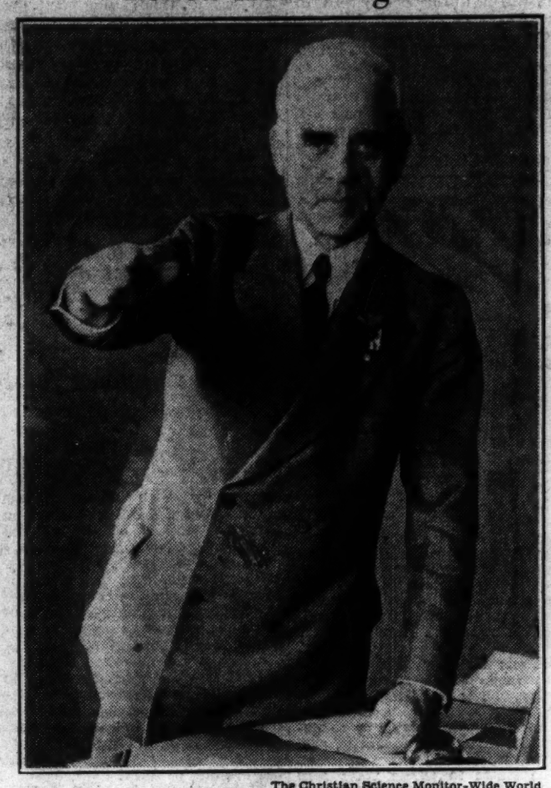
'Follow Hoover Again'



The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

JOSEPH SCOTT

Californian Delegate Who Placed President's Name Before Convention.

Californian Puts Name of President Before the Convention

PARADE FOLLOWS SPEECH BY SCOTT

Demonstration of 27 Minutes Succeeded by Eight Seconding Addresses

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 16 — Herbert Hoover was nominated for reëlection as President of the United States by the Republican national convention today. His nomination followed the nominating speech by Joseph Scott of California and eight seconding speeches, five of which were by women.

If there was serious soreness over the outcome of the midnight vote on the prohibition amendment there is little trace of it today. The delegates have gathered for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President and although everyone knows who will be at the head of the ticket the forms are being solemnly conformed with.

Mr. Scott is summoned to the platform to present the name of that State's favorite son. At this moment the orator is embarked upon an impassioned eulogy of California, its early settlers, its native sons and, of course, its climate. Much is to be forgiven a California spellbinder whatever the cause which he advocates. His speech will be read in 10,000 real estate offices and 1000 Chambers of Commerce at home and he knows his duty. Mr. Scott was both eloquent and pathetic in his description of the privations suffered by the forty-niners.

Depth of Sympathy

The copies of his speech furnished to the press hardly did justice to the depth of his sympathy. When in a voice, tremulous with emotion, he pointed out that in those dire days they had neither doctors nor drugstores to ameliorate their sufferings there could hardly have been a dry eye in the Stadium. Some wondered whether his reference was to doctors and drugstores of a certain type which today minister to the appetites of their clients, rather than to the alleviation of their ills.

Much should be excused the orator who strives to dramatize a character like that of Hoover. The dramatic element is not there—unless the spectacle of your able, highly trained, patriotic man struggling in the toils of politics and striving to serve the nation in an hour of deepest distress.

Mr. Scott did not essay this picture, although he did endeavor, not without success, to depict something of the spiritual fervor which those who best know the President, ascribe to him. All in all it was a successful speech—and notable for its brevity.

The speaker shouts forth his peroration. California with its bear banner is on its feet while the band and the organ burst into the strains of "California, Here We Come!" Small American flags carried by the delegates and wildly waved add color to the scene. On the platform James Francis Burke and Senator Fess—the latter looking rather self-conscious—hold betwixt them a huge picture of Hoover.

Organ Music Played

I look for the states which fail to join in the parade. Illinois is the largest of these, but Arizona, Wyoming and New Mexico sit cold. A huge banner in the back of the hall with the words "Press On With Hoover," recalls of Carmack's most successful cartoons. One of the most magnificent organs ever heard keeps up the enthusiasm with floods of melody which fairly drown the shouts.

The Republicans sadly need a good party song. Ever since "Al" Smith preëmpted "The Sidewalks of New York" and "Little Annie Rooney," the value of jazz as an aid to presidential prospects has become recognized. A quarter of a century ago the Republicans nominated their candidates to the tune of "John Brown's Body" and "Marching Through Georgia." But the Civil War songs have disappeared. The Spanish War, which contributed "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," is forgotten, and the World War seems to have contributed nothing.

"Over There" is a rattling good convention tune, but I don't remember its use in a Republican convention—perhaps its connotation of Woodrow Wilson makes it inappropriate. The popular song of the marching legions "Mamselle From Armentieres" has certain good implications of impropriety which politicians shy at.

The Hoover demonstration has proceeded some 20 minutes—quite needlessly, of course, for there is no other candidate. As it seems to lag nettings in the roof are loosened, letting down showers of gayly colored balloons which give the hall something of the air of a colossal cabaret.

Somehow it reminds me of Sisley Huddleston's story of Montmartre, the night of Hoover's first election. A book "Ouvert La Nuit" (Open All Night) was just then the talk of the town and the festive American habitués of the Quarter put out signs "Hoover La Nuit." However, I am diverted from this world reminiscence by the great organ which

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MacDonald Calls for Boldness In Decision on Reparations

Declares, However, 'Sacred Engagements' Cannot Be Altered Except by Mutual Consent—Private Debates Preclude Nationalistic Utterances

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 16—The Reparations Conference, impatiently awaited by a world burdened by economic and financial maladjustment was opened today with sober warnings of the necessity of swift bold results by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, in the ballroom of the Beau Rivage Hotel in Duchy.

Sixteen states including Germany, its European creditors and the British Dominions sat around the green baize-draped rectangle. Hungary and Bulgaria are on call.

As head of the chief inviting Government Mr. MacDonald was elected chairman. Dr. Giuseppe Motta, the statesmanlike president of the Swiss Confederation, welcomed the delegates to their solemn task.

Today's public session was interesting solely for the certain keynote of indications given in Mr. MacDonald's speech. But of greater import are the private conversations going on almost continually between the chief leaders. M. Herriot, the French Prime Minister, and Mr. MacDonald are very close and with Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, conferred lengthily last night. The German Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, has established friendly contact with the British and naturally also with his strong Italian supporters.

The conference is doing its real work in private. The decision to avoid public debates and the inevitable entrenchments of aroused na-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

REICH FASCISTS WIN IN DEMAND TO KEEP 'ARMY'

Extent of Hitler's Union With Cabinet Awaits Further Evidence

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 16—German Fascism has won its fight for the right to maintain its private "Brown Shirt" Army.

Thus 400,000 arms again will be raised in Roman salute throughout the Reich. Swastika banners will wave and cries of "Heil, Hitler" will resound as a pledge of the Storm Troops' loyalty to their Fascist leader who is committed to the "legal" overthrow of parliamentary government and establishment of the "Third Reich" dictatorship.

President von Hindenburg late today signed the decree removing the Storm Troop ban which he promulgated two months ago after the Bruening Cabinet insisted that the Storm Troops were endangering the authority of the Government. Protests against this decree were an important factor in Dr. Heinrich Bruening's fall from power.

The decree will be made public today and become effective tomorrow when the Fascists plan numerous demonstrations.

It is understood to permit political military organizations to appear in full uniform. The Storm Troop officers are to have new and more resplendent costumes. The Steel Helmet and Reichsbanner also can hold demonstrations and parades reminiscent of military pre-war days. The Communist Red Front, banned more than two years ago, is still banned.

The decree is understood to place control of all politico-military organizations under the Minister of the Interior. Elaborate control measures are provided, but how strongly these are to be exercised only events can disclose. Meanwhile the Storm Troops are refurbishing their organization. In Berlin former Fascist officers have received promotions. In Munich all of the Storm Troopers have been told to be prepared for duty day and night because of the "very serious situation."

Release of the Brown Army promises heavy protests from Roman Catholic south Germany. Bavaria has already served notice it may ban the Storm Troops. Previously Bavaria banned uniforms. This is still in force, preventing the Storm Troopers legally to parade in full regalia to their Munich headquarters. The Bavarian People's Party has declared the decree makes the new Government "prisoner of the revolutionary movement."

Removal of the Storm Troop proscription, however, fails completely to illuminate the relation between the new Nationalist Cabinet and the Fascists. There are many evidences of close cooperation between the Cabinet and the Hitlerites. But at the same time there is ample evidence of vigorous efforts behind the scenes by both Nationalists and Fascists to gain control of Germany's political Right Wing.

Milking Cow Held Better Than Greek

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Montreal

THAT the art of milking a cow is a more important part of the education of a child than learning to memorize Greek conjunctions is the opinion of Dr. William Burnlee Curry, English educationalist, who passed through here en route to England, following a lecture tour in the United States.

Two of his ideas are unique in English country schools. One includes care of animals in the curriculum of all children between the ages of 2 and 15 years, and the other is a bursary which takes in children of 2 years. His curriculum includes neither Greek nor Latin, but provides opportunity for studying farming, and cows, calves, horses, rabbits and other animals on his 3000-acre estate which adjoins the schools.

Prison at Norfolk Is Commended For Its Able Direction

Praise for the way in which the Norfolk Prison Colony is being developed is voiced by the Citizens Committee on the Cause and Cure of Crime in a statement issued today by the Massachusetts Civic League. The committee comprises 129 men and women from 28 communities in Massachusetts. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston is chairman of the committee, the activities of which are carried on under the Massachusetts Civic League.

In a formal report, copies of which have been sent to Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mr. Howard B. Gill, superintendent of the prison, and Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Commissioner of Correction, the committee declares: "We find the prison is admirably administered, the discipline good, the morale exceptionally high, and the staff unexpectedly efficient considering the low salaries that must be paid. The superintendent is a man of high intelligence and administrative ability. He is honest, sensible and sincere. He is more than a jailer; he is an educator and character builder.

"We commend the theory of individual treatment which is being put into operation at Norfolk, the opportunities for physical exercise and for adult education, and the reasonable measure of self government through which the inmates learn to live together as a social organization.

"We do not expect the Norfolk Prison Colony to perform miracles. Not all the inmates are going to be made over into model citizens, but we believe that the theories now governing the conduct of the institution are right and just, and as disinterested observers we commend the Norfolk Prison Colony to the good will and the enlarging support of the executive department of the Commonwealth, of the General Court, and of the citizens of Massachusetts."

TREATY MAKING CHANGE ADVISED BY CLUB WOMAN

Majority Vote of Congress Proposed—Huge Petition for Court Urged

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 16—A million signatures for the World Court was the goal set before the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here today by Mrs. Ben Hooper of Wisconsin, national chairman of international relations. Mrs. Hooper coupled with this a plea to the women to defeat in the November elections those United States Senators who oppose American adherence to the court.

The program offered also proposed study of a change in treaty-making power, putting ratification of treaties into both House and Senate and requiring only a majority vote for ratification.

"We must make it as easy to go to peace as to war," said Mrs. Hooper, "and not allow a handful of Senators to hold up treaties which would make war impossible."

Mrs. Hooper deplored "defense of national honor" as a cause for war, saying "the fact is that no one can hurt the national honor of any country except that country itself. The fact that some one says disagreeable things about an individual does not change his honor. He is honorable or dishonorable according to the way he behaves. The same is true of a nation."

Mrs. Hooper announced that Mrs. George W. Jaqua of Winchester, Ind., was the winner of a trip to Europe offered by the International Relations Department for the best essay on "Building the World Society." Honorable mention was

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THINGS PRESENT

You've been hearing much about "resubmission" lately. An editorial on the subject today may give you some pointers for an intelligent discussion of this new phase of the prohibition question.

Campers, attention: Read "Cooking Fish Without a Pan" on the Young Folks' page and give the skeptical folks a surprise some day.

So the youngsters are going to the dogs, are they? See today's Sundial.

AND THINGS TO COME

Those who have visited—or read about—the Wayside Inn have a treat awaiting on the Home Forum tomorrow.

Friday, of course, is the regular day for the Household Arts, Crafts, Cuisine page. Housewives everywhere are commenting on the new recipes (all now are approved by Miss Farmer's School before being offered).

And for those who like a tang to their political sidelights, there is Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays).

G. O. P. Prohibition Plank

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 16

The text of the administration prohibition plank adopted by the Republican national convention resolutions committee last night follows:

The Republican Party has always stood and stands today for obedience to and enforcement of the law as the very foundation of orderly government and civilization. There can be no national security otherwise.

The duty of the President of the United States and of the officers of the law is clear. The law must be enforced as they find it enacted by the people. To these courses of action we pledge our nominees.

The Republican Party is and always has been the party of the Constitution. Nullification by nonobservance by individuals or state action threatens the stability of government.

While the Constitution makers sought a high degree of permanence, they foresaw the need of changes and provided for them. Article V limits the proposals of amendments to two methods: (1) two-thirds of both houses of Congress may propose amendments; or (2) on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the states a national convention shall be called by Congress to propose amendments. Thereafter ratification must be had in one of two ways: (1) by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states; or (2) by conventions held in three-fourths of the several states. Congress is given power to determine the mode of ratification.

Referendums without constitutional sanction cannot furnish a decisive answer. Those who propose them innocently are deluded by false hopes; those who propose them knowingly are deceiving the people.

A nation-wide controversy over the Eighteenth Amendment now distracts attention from the constructive solution of many pressing national problems. The principle of national prohibition as embodied in the amendment was supported and opposed by members of both great political parties. It was submitted to the states by members of Congress of different political faith and ratified by state legislatures of different political majorities. It was not then and is now not a partisan political question.

Members of the Republican Party hold different opinions with respect to it, and no public official or member of the party should be pledged or forced to choose between his party affiliations and his honest convictions upon this question.

We do not favor a submission limited to the issue of retention or repeal. For the American nation never in its history has gone backward, and in this case the progress which has been thus far made must be preserved, while the evils must be eliminated.

We, therefore, believe that the people should have an opportunity to pass upon a proposed amendment, the provision of which, while retaining in the Federal Government power to preserve the gains already made in dealing with the evils inherent in the liquor traffic, shall allow states to deal with the problem as their citizens may determine, but subject always to the power of the Federal Government to protect those states where prohibition may exist, and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and attendant abuses.

Such an amendment should be promptly submitted to the states by Congress, to be acted upon by state conventions called for that sole purpose in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution, and adequately safeguarded so as to be truly representative.

New England Vote On Resubmission Plank Is Divided

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—New England split on the prohibition plank. Maine, for more than three-quarters of a century a prohibition state, asserted its opposition to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by a vote of 8 delegates to 5 at the Republican national convention early today. Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut went for repeal. Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts stood for the majority plank favoring resubmission.

New Hampshire led the dry New England faction with all of its 11 votes. Massachusetts went to the Hoover side by a vote of 17 to 16 after voting 16 to 15 for repeal in caucus. While New England broke even according to states, the preponderance of votes favored the minority's repeal plank.

Gov. William Tudor Gardiner of Maine hailed the compromise plank as a "great administrative victory." He said that "in view of the manifest sentiment in other states, it would seem entirely suitable for Republicans of Maine to join their party in any platform designed to provide a fair expression from the citizens as to their desire on any policy of national prohibition. The time has come when the friends and opponents of the present law should have their orderly day before the tribunal of the people."

WAR CLAIMS EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday signed a joint resolution extending for one year the time within which American claimants may make application for payment under the settlement of war claims act of 1928, of awards of the mixed claims commission and of the tri-partite claims commission.

PROMPT ACTION URGED TO SAVE WORLD CREDIT

Experts Repeat Warning of Collapse Unless Trade Is Freed

By EVERARD COTES
Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—So many bogies, portentous as they may be at a distance, turn out at close approach into the harmless candle-in-the-turnip type, that experts who talk about a collapse of world credit can hardly complain at having received scant attention up to the present.

Nevertheless the experts are not men whose conclusions can be disregarded with impunity. They include such world famous authorities as Prof. John Maynard Keynes, Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir Walter Layton and Prof. Gustav Cassel. They began warning several years ago that the governments of the chief countries of the world were pursuing policies which if persisted in would cause world credit to collapse. They have become growingly insistent since.

These experts now say that unless the Lausanne conference does far more than most people think it has much prospect of achieving, collapse of world credit will take place within the next few months. The announcements that have already been made by the Governments of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece of inability to pay interest on overseas loans confirm their diagnosis, for Germany may have to follow suit. In that case the credit of Britain, France and the United States can scarcely fail to be affected.

Still Time for Action

The reports of the experts, nevertheless, are by no means entirely gloomy. They agree that all this threatened collapse is still within the nations' power to prevent. They point to certain quite simple measures in writing down international liabilities, freeing trade and expanding credit which if applied at once would undoubtedly save the situation. But they say it has become a question, possibly only of weeks, whether such remedies can be in time. Professor Cassel said recently at Oxford, "Beware lest the days of our civilization are numbered. Never forget that the hours still left for reconstructive action may be short."

No one has come forward seriously to dispute this conclusion. Mr. Leopold Amery, ex-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in Great Britain, recently expressed a view widely shared in London political and commercial circles when he said, "We are likely to have a complete collapse in Europe within the next few months."

It may be said that there is a certain resemblance between Mr. Amery's words and those used by the British Prime Minister last August when Britain was upon the point of being pushed off the gold standard. Radiocasting on Aug. 25, 1931, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that if any collapse in the pound occurred, Britain's credit would be "gone." Yet nothing of the kind occurred. On the contrary, it was found that Britain's going off gold turned out to be a help rather than a hindrance to that country's already much depressed trade.

Cessation of Loans

But in the present case, it would be unwise to count upon any repetition of such experience. The situation is different. Experts' reports are not in the same category as the pronouncements of politicians. It is well therefore to ask what credit-collapse would mean.

The experts have talked about the cessation of the payment of interest upon external debts. This, it is not difficult to realize, must involve cessation also of certain loans essential for the well-being of industry and trade. It is one thing also for external debts to be written down cautiously and by agreement. It is another for them to be suspended wholesale and by compulsion, as now promises to be done.

Another effect to be considered is that upon the rentier class which largely depends on the fruits of past industry invested abroad. The rentier cannot sustain losses without everybody else feeling the strain, since invested savings are capital and without them enterprise must fall off and unemployment increase, while the ability of the state to help those in need must be reduced.

All this has to be clearly seen. At the same time the fact that the experts may be and probably are right is no reason whatever for taking a gloomy view of the situation. The way out they have indicated is just as real as the rest of their story. This road can still be taken if the nations act before the closing hour comes. The time available may be short, but it is not yet too late.

Manufacturers Urged to Ship Goods by Water

New England manufacturers are urged to take advantage of low-cost water transportation to develop greater outlet for the diversified products of the "northeast corner of the United States," by Mr. E. F. Bemis, commercial agent of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He declared that New England goods can be placed along the south Atlantic seaboard, in Gulf ports, at the Golden Gate, or in the shadow of Mt. Rainier at a cost that permits favorable competition.

Mr. Bemis, discussing the possibilities of trade with distant points, showed how manufacturers could gain access, at low transportation costs, to a field containing an appreciable share of the American buyers.

Markets for New England products are near-by, regardless of actual mileage, if low transportation costs and their dispatch permit the manufacturer or distributor to deliver his product economically, said Mr. Bemis.

The states to whose ports New England has regular steamship services have a population of 45,325,000; a value of manufactures of $26,102,000,000; wholesale sales of $32,802,000,000 and retail sales of $19,244,000,000, he said. These states are New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, California, Oregon and Washington.

GASOLINE TAXES DROP OFF SLIGHTLY

May gasoline taxes collected in Massachusetts will net the State $1,480,392 compared with $1,482,971 for May, 1931, according to Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner. He explains the drop in collections as due to the fact that there are fewer cars, trucks and buses on the highway this year.

Mr. Long's figures show that during May this year, 49,346,426 gallons of gasoline subject to tax were consumed in Massachusetts while during the same period last year, 49,432,385 gallons were used.

Tonight at the Pops

REQUEST NIGHT

"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
"Liebestraum" ..... Liszt-Herbert
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"Largo" ..... Handel
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Soloist: J. M. Sanroma

ENCORES

"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Two Hearts in ¾ Time" ..... Stolz
"Country Gardens" ..... Grainger
"Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual meeting, Military Order of the World War, illustrated lecture by Col. Horace Z. Landon, commander, Cadet Armory, Arlington Street, 8:15.

Senior class concert, New England Conservatory of Music, opening event in commencement exercises, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Motion pictures, auspices Boston Young Men's Christian Association, Vialle Room, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberté," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Bunker Hill Day, various patriotic celebrations, parades and annual pilgrimage to Bunker Hill Monument by members of Bunker Hill Monument Association also annual meeting in afternoon at Harrison Gray Otis House with talk on "The Many Visaged Washington," by Mr. Charles Bangs.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weeks days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Exposition of Indian tribal arts; woodcuts of the Far East; silver by John Coney; British etchings, 1850-1850; engravings by Jean Duvet; Daumier lithographs; prints by Goya.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—"Interiors of Tomorrow," an exhibition of models in miniature of modern rooms arranged as an unemployment benefit exhibition by the Boston Society of Architects. Through June 18 (Admission charged.)

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Original sketches of nearly nineteenth century English actors and audiences, by J. W. Gear.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Elliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Century American Paintings from Daughty to Twachtman.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

SIR DONALD MACLEAN

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Sir Donald MacLean, president of the Board of Education in the MacDonald Cabinet, passed on today.

Sir Donald MacLean was one of the five Liberal members of the Coalition Cabinet which Mr. MacDonald put together last November with the help of the Liberals, the Conservatives and the remnants of his own Labor Party. He had sat in the House of Commons for the northern division of Cornwall since 1929.

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From Versailles to Lausanne

List of Documents on Reparations

REPRESENTATIVES of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Belgium met in Lausanne today to discuss yet another revision of reparations. Those who wish to study the subject thoroughly can get the official reports of the following from the headquarters of the League of Nations in Geneva, the British Stationery Office in London, the World Peace Foundation in Boston, or the British Library of Information in New York:

1. Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, Articles 231-244, with seven annexes—League Treaty Series.
2. Spa Agreement, July 16, 1920. *Cmd. 1615.
3. Dawes Committee, January-April, 1924. Cmd. 2105.
3a. London Conference (Dawes Plan), August, 1924. Reparations Official Doc. XIV and Cmd. 2184.
4. Hague Conference, January, 1930; second Hague Conference, January, 1930 (Young Plan). Cmd. 3484 and Cmd. 3598.
5. London Conference of Experts, July, August, 1931. Cmd. 3947.
6. Basel Committee of Bankers (Layton-Wiggin Report and "Standstill" Agreement), August, 1931 (in the press).
7. Report of Basel Advisory Committee under Young Plan, December, 1931 (in the press).
8. Report of Berlin Committee of Bankers, December, 1931 (in the press).

N. B.—Between 1922 and 1930, there were also conferences, mainly on minor matters connected with reparations, in London (1922), Paris (1923), Innsbruck (1923), Prague (1925), Berlin (1925), Berlin (1926), Paris (1926).

*Used to designate order number.

Sympathy Shifts to Germany

* * *

But Support for Revision of Treaties Involves Menace of Upsetting Peace

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

Sympathy with Germany was never greater. There has been a complete reversal of the original post-war attitude which found expression in the Treaty of Versailles It may sometimes, in fact, be doubted whether the balance is being kept even; whether some of those who most vigorously supported the imposition of penalties, disabilities, and losses, on Germany, are not now somewhat too ready to proclaim that all they, in conjunction with others, decided in 1919 is necessarily wrong and to clamor for revisions which, in the present state of the world, are impossible without the exercise of force.

There is little doubt that Germany was too severely dealt with in many respects, but the difficulties of an immediate change should be apparent. Not all the participants in the conference of 1919 are in accord with the revisionists. They have gained—and they think properly gained—by the settlement, and they are not disposed to forgo their advantages because the opinion of their allies has undergone a metamorphosis.

The viewpoint of these gainers must in all fairness be considered. They will not give up—and cannot be expected to give up—what they believe belongs to them, not only by treaty but by natural right, at the bidding of their former adversaries, even though it is indorsed by their former associates. It is possible that eventually they would consent to concessions, modifications, and relaxations, but consent, which must be voluntary, implies persuasion. Perhaps it will be the persuasion of logic, or of circumstances, or of good will. The only alternative is force, and it is surely not suggested that force shall be applied to the unmaking of signed treaties.

* * *

It is extremely important at this time, when the insistence on claims is clamorous, to pay heed to this viewpoint. However sympathetic we may be toward revision, we cannot be sympathetic toward anything which savors of the slightest menace of war.

A number of European countries are demanding revision, but it is, of course, Germany which formulates its demands most clearly. The Hitlerites have stated their program without ambiguity, at least so far as the treaties are concerned. The Nationalists are no less unequivocal. The Center parties, and even the Social-Democrats, though they profess more moderation in their methods, are hardly less emphatic about their aims. They ask for territorial rectifications. They denounce the so-called "lie of war-guilt." They are opposed to the payment of reparations, which are dubbed tribute. They stand for equality of rights in armaments, and therefore would set aside the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

In all this there may be, theoretically, much justification. It is indeed not lightly to be affirmed that there is justification, but for argumentative purposes the point may be waived. Let us assume that the case of Germany is sound. There still remains the question of expediency, and this question of expediency is, in this instance, of capital importance.

* * *

What is implied in the insistence on these claims on all occasions, in season and out of season, is simply this: that there can be no real rapprochement between the peoples until the German claims are met. That is a serious state of affairs. Pushed to its extreme logical length, it suggests that, in default of an amicable settlement, there will ultimately be a settlement by force.

At least, whether this deduction is unfounded or not, it is the deduction which is, not unnaturally, made by some of Germany's neighbors, notably Poland, Czechoslovakia, and France. What is the result of an insistence on claims which has begun, in the eyes of these countries, to take on the character of a threat? The result is a hardening of hearts, a revival of alarm, a resolve to defend the provisions of the treaties at all costs.

Revision by consent becomes even less likely. Friendly relations become more difficult. The worst interpretation is placed upon every move, and incidents that are probably insignificant are stressed. Vigilance is made the order of the day Security is postulated as the condition of disarmament, and, as the sort of security that is sought is doubtless impossible, disarmament is impeded.

It follows that an insistence on claims in the present state of Europe, however valid those claims may be, is undesirable in that it defeats its own purpose, making the acceptance of claims remote, and increasing the tension. The political atmosphere must first be improved. Nothing that is calculated to becloud the atmosphere can serve the cause of revision. The utmost tact, the finest sense of opportuneness, are required if claims are to be considered with any prospect of success.

MacDonald Advocates Boldness at Lausanne

(Continued from Page 1)

tionalist positions which result therefrom is welcomed generally.

The delegates start their work by giving a more businesslike impression than at any such recent meeting. The atmosphere is far different from the beginning of the Geneva disarmament session.

Although last week it was generally supposed the conference would merely prolong the present moratorium for some six months and set up machinery to work out a more permanent solution in the meantime, it is now not so certain this will be the result.

The wave of disappointment with which public opinion received the news that the uncertainty might be prolonged through a further moratorium has had a definite effect upon the politicians. Even the French now appear to wish something more solid and naturally the British, Germans and Italians would prefer a bolder solution, tending to renew public confidence and lessen the effects of the crisis.

The chief difficulty, of course, is Europe's reluctance to remit Germany's payments without knowing how much the United States will eventually demand on war debts.

American Action Brought Up

Mr. MacDonald carefully brought the United States to the forefront in his opening speech, although the words he pronounced slightly weakened the references to America in his printed text.

After the present phase, he said, the United States has encouraged Europe to believe it will coöperate in the examination of wider problems and join in devising a policy for encouraging trade and enriching the nations.

Mr. MacDonald painstakingly avoided hinting at whether a moratorium would be the conference's outcome. But he cleared much ground. For instance, he forestalled a Franco-German debate on the sanctity of obligations by a masterly linking of both theses.

He said with the French that "engagements solemnly entered into cannot be set aside by unilateral repudiation," and added "that principle, I believe, is not challenged by anybody here."

As the Germans pricked up their ears he hurried on, "but it carries with it a corollary absolutely essential to recognition of that principle, viz., if defaults are to be avoided, engagements which have been proved incapable of fulfillment must be revised by agreement. Both sides to all agreements must ever be ready to face the facts."

Two Conferences Linked

And he pleased the Germans further by declaring, "We must consider not only whether plans hitherto formulated have imposed impossible burdens but whether and how they have contributed by their economic, financial and commercial unsoundness to the deplorable economic state of the world."

Success at Lausanne cannot be fully reaped without success at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, said the Prime Minister. And referring to his rumored proposal for a political truce, particularly regarding German intentions in the Polish Corridor, he said, "Statesmanship must secure a period of political tranquillity when the nations putting their economic affairs in order may not be distracted by the dread of wars and rumors of war. At some point in our deliberations we may have to turn our minds to that."

No Royal Road to Success

In view of the lack of confidence and political unsettlement of the world the Lausanne conference could hardly have opened under more favorable auspices There are no royal roads to success before the delegates. No set plan has been produced. But all of the delegations appear to approach the tasks with reasonably open minds.

Optimism has today vanished as a word in the international lexicon, but if serious realization of the difficulties and imperativeness of success offer any hope, then Lausanne is not hopeless.

The chief work is being done by the six inviting states Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Japan and their delegates who met in a preliminary session yesterday and are to meet again this afternoon to settle procedural details. Behind their closed doors the conference's destiny will unroll in succeeding days. Tomorrow the whole conference meets again to hear declarations of the powers, but, it is expected, in private. Germany will open the discussion as the real work commences.

House Advances Home Loan Bank Bill to Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16 — The Hoover Administration's rehabilitation proposal to establish a federal home loan banking system was adopted yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate. The bill was passed without a record vote and with only a few members on the floor.

On reaching the Senate the measure should have clear sailing as the Senate recently discarded its own bill for the one passed by the House.

The bill would establish eight to twelve home loan banks capitalized at not less than $5,000,000 each. The Government would be liable, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for subscribing up to $125,000,000 of the capital. The banks would discount mortgages held by members of the system. Their facilities would be extended to building and loan associations, homestead associations, coöperative banks, and savings banks.

Each of the eight or more home loan banks will be under the management of 11 directors. Two will be appointed by the board and the other nine by the small member banks. In no case, the bill stipulated, shall more than 40 per cent of the value of real estate be advanced as a mortgage loan, and not more than $20,000 will be advanced on home property regardless of its value.

CAMP AREAS BUILT ON BERKSHIRE ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16—Through the efforts of the Westfield River Parkways Association in conjunction with various public agencies a number of recreational areas are being established along highways through the Berkshire Hills. They are provided with open fireplaces and other facilities for campers and picnic parties.

The state forestry division has developed a small park on a new section of the Jacob's Ladder highway in Chester, the City of Westfield is opening one east of Russell, on the same route, and another is being developed on the middle branch of the Westfield River in Dayville. These are located in unusually attractive spots. Other sites will be developed farther west.

MERRILL PRIZES GIVEN AT HOLYOKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 16—Awards of the Merrill prizes to members of the freshman class at Mount Holyoke for progress and achievement in English were announced today by the Department of English.

The first prize has been won by Miss Jean Hastings of Springfield, Mass. Other prize winners are the Misses Mildred L. Billings of Collingswood, N. J.; Alice N. Carter of Montclear, N. J.; Margeret Morelli of Patterson, N. J.; Nancy Staver of Tenafly, N. J.; Molly Whitehill of Newburgh, N. Y.; Anne Wilder of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Frances Parker of Manchester, N. H.

BAR SEEKS ACTION AGAINST MEMBER

The Bar Association of Boston yesterday filed a petition in Suffolk Superior Court asking the court to take disciplinary action against Mr. Edwin C. Barringer, attorney, who, they claim, threatened to seek a warrant for the arrest of a brother lawyer without justification.

The petition alleges that the defendant was guilty of professional misconduct and says that he did not observe the requirements of courtesy and fair dealing due from one member of the bar to another. It also proclaims that by applying for a warrant he unjustifiably exposed the professional reputation of a member of the bar to serious damage.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, mostly northerly.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Friday; slightly cooler tonight and on coast Friday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably followed by showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight and in extreme north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, North of Sandy Hook: Moderate southerly winds over south portion and moderate northwest shifting to northeast on north portion; overcast weather with showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	72	Montreal	70	84
Bismarck	68	82	Nantucket	72	80
Boston	73	88	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	68	84	New York	68	80
Calgary	54	72	Norfolk, Va.	72	86
Charleston	80	84	North Platte	66	84
Chicago	62	74	Philadelphia	72	86
Cincinnati	68	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	96	100
Denver	64	92	Pittsburgh	70	86
Eastport, Me.	62	80	Portland, Me.	72	78
Hatteras	76	82	Raleigh	70	86
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	70	80
7 p.m. June 15	74		St. Paul	70	88
Helena, Mont.	54	80	Salt Lake City	58	90
Huron, S. D.	64	84	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	78	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	82
Kansas City	72	82	Seattle	50	60
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	88
Los Angeles	60	72	Washington	62	90
Memphis	72	84	Wichita, Kan.	70	80
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Williston, N.D.	70	86

A—8 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 16.
B—Maximum June 15.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 10:07 p. m., Friday 10:46 a. m.
Height of tides 11.4 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

BONUS OPPOSED BY COMMITTEE IN UPPER HOUSE

Senate Group Agrees, However, to Send Measure to Floor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16 — The Senate Finance Committee today, by a vote of 12 to 2, disapproved the Patman bonus bill, passed yesterday in the House by a vote of 209 to 176. The committee agreed, however, to report the bill to the floor of the Senate tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Treasury Department will present figures, as of today, revealing the tax status of the United States Treasury. This report is intended to show the impracticability of issuing bonds to the amount of $2,400,000,000 for eventual retirement of new treasury notes, which would be used for immediate payment of war bonus certificates, as provided in the Patman bill.

Should the bill pass the Senate and be vetoed by President Hoover, inquiry in the House shows some 42 votes lacking of the necessary two-thirds to override the veto. Thirty-five members of the Senate have pledged support of a presidential veto, according to Senate leaders.

President Hoover has announced in unequivocal terms that he will not permit a "raid upon the United States Treasury."

That the bill will not become a law is generally understood. Votes in both the Senate and the House are considered by many a "deliberate attempt to deceive veterans."

An attempt yesterday in the House to introduce a beer-revenue amendment to the bonus bill was lost through a parliamentary ruling that the subject was not in order. The amendment was offered by Representative William B. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama.

Meanwhile in the Senate the establishment of a standing committee on veterans' affairs was blocked for a second time as members debated away the time allotted for its consideration. Before laying aside the resolution introduced by Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa, the Senate voted 39 to 32 to delay formation of the group until the next session.

Advocates for a standing committee were apparently urging its immediate formation so that the bonus bill coming from the House could be taken up by the new committee instead of going to the Finance Committee where a cold reception is anticipated.

Members of the "bonus army" are beginning to show a realization of the futility of their "march" on the capital. There is evident a general "home" sentiment, many having left already.

The bill as passed by the House would redeem bonus certificates at their face value in new Treasury notes distributed to the veterans through Federal Reserve banks. An amendment, however, provides an equal issue of government bonds to retire the currency if the dollar should become too cheap.

The vote follows:

How House Voted on Bonus

FOR—209

Democrats—188

Almon, Arnold, Auf der Heide, Bankhead, Barton, Beam, Black, Blanton, Bloom, Boland, Briggs, Browning, Brunner, Buchanan, Busby, Canfield, Carden, Carley, Cartwright, Cary, Chapman, Chavez, Cole (Md.), Collins, Condon, Connery, Cooper, Cross, Crosser, Crowe, Crump, Cullen, Davis, Delaney, De Rouen, Dickinson, Dickstein, Dies, Disterich, Disney, Dominick, Doughton, Douglas (Mass.), Doxey, Driver, Ellzey, Evans (Mont.), Fitzpatrick, Fulbright, Fuller, Fulmen, Gambrill, Garrett, Gavagan, Gillen, Glover, Goldsborough, Granfield, Green, Greenwood, Gregory, Griswold, Hall (Miss.), Hare, Harlan, Hart, Hill (Ala.), Hill (Wash.), Hornor, Howard, Igoe, Jacobsen, Jeffers, Johnson (Mo.), Johnson (Okla.), Johnson (Texas), Jones, Karch, Keller, Kelly (Ill.), Kemp, Kennedy, Kerr, Kleberg, Kniffin, Kunz, Lamneck, Lankford (Ga.), Larrabee, Larsen, Lichtenwalner, Lindsay, Linthicum, Ludlow, McClintic, McCormack, McKeown, McReynolds, McSwain, Major, Maloney, Mansfield, May, Mead, Miller, Mitchell, Mobley, Montet, Moore (Ky.), Norton (Neb.), O'Connor, Overton, Palmisano, Parks, Parsons, Patman, Polk, Pou, Prall, Ragon, Rankin, Rayburn, Romjue, Rudd, Sabath, Sanders (Texas), Sandlin, Schuetz, Shannon, Sirovich, Smith (W. Va.), Somers, Spence, Steagall, Stevenson, Sullivan (N. Y.), Sutphin, Swank, Sweeney, Taylor (Colo.), Thomason, Tierney, Underwood, Vinson (Ga.), Vinson (Ky.), Warren, Weaver, Williams (Mo.), Williams (Texas), Wilson, Wingo, Wright

Republicans—56

Adkins, Amlie, Boileau, Brumm, Butler, Campbell (Iowa), Carter (Wyo.), Chase, Christopherson, Connolly, Crail, Curry, Dowell, Englebright, Finley, Frear, Garber, Gilchrist, Golder, Hartley, Haugen, Hogg (Ind.), James, Johnson (Ill.), Kading, Kelley, Kendall, Kopp, Kurtz, Lambertson, Lovette, McClintock, McFadden, Magrady, Nelson (Wis.), Peavey, Person, Schafer, Schneider, Seger, Selvig, Sinclair, Smith (Idaho), Strong (Pa.), Sullivan (Pa.), Swick, Swing, Taylor (Tenn.), Thurston, Turpin, Welch, Withrow, Wolcott, Wolverton, Wyant, Yates

Farmer-Labor 1

Kvale

AGAINST—176

Democrats—59

Ayres, Bland, Boehne (Ind.), Bulwinkle, Burch, Cannon, Celler, Clark (N. C.), Cochran (Mo.), Collier, Corning, Cox, Crisp, Douglas (Ariz.), Drewry, Fleisinger, Fishburne, Gilbert, Griffin, Haines, Hancock (N. C.), Huddleston, Lambeth, Lanham, Lewis (Md.), Longergan, Lozier, McDuffie, McMillan, Martin (Ore.), Milligan, Montague, Morehead, Norton (N. J.), Oliver (Ala.), Oliver (N. Y.), Parker (Ga.), Pettengill (Ind.), Rainey, Ramspeck, Reilly, Shallenberger, Smith (Va.), Stewart, Sumners (Texas), Tarver, West, Whittington, Wood (Ga.), Woodrum (Va.)

Republicans—136

Aldrich (R. I.), Allen, Andresen, Andrew (Mass.), Andrews (N. Y.), Arents, Bacharach, Bacon, Baldridge (Neb.), Barbour, Bohn (Mich.), Bolton, Bowman, Britten, Burdick, Burtnett, Cable, Campbell (Pa.), Carter (Calif.), Cavicchia, Chindblom, Chipperfield, Clancy, Clarke (N. Y.), Cochran (Pa.), Cole (Iowa), Colton, Cooke, Cooper (Ohio), Coyle, Crowther, Culkin, Darrow, Davenport, Dyer, Eaton (N. J.), Eaton (Colo.), Estep, Evans (Calif.), Fish, Foss (Mass.), Free, Freeman, French, Gifford, Goodwin, Goss (Conn.), Guyer (Kan.), Hadley, Hall (Ill.), Hall (N. D.), Hancock (N. Y.), Hardy, Hawley, Hess, Hoch, Hogg (W. Va.), Holaday, Hollister, Holmes, Hooper, Hope, Hopkins, Houston, Hull (M. D.), Jenkins, Johnson (Wash.), Ketcham, Kinzer, Knutson, La Guardia, Lehlbach, Loofbourow, McGugin, McLaughlin, McLeod, Manlove, Mapes, Martin (Mass.), Michener, Millard (N. Y.), Moore (Ohio), Mouser, Nelson (Me.), Niedringhaus, Parker (N. Y.), Partridge, Perkins, Pittenger (Minn.), H. J. Pratt, Purnell, Ramseyer, Reed (N. Y.), Rich, Robinson, Rogers (Mass.), Selberling, Shott, Shreve, Simmons, Snow, Sparks, Stafford, Stalker, Stokes, Strong (Kan.), Stull, Summers (Wash.), Swanson, Taber, Temple, Thatcher, Timberlake, Treadway, Underhill, Watson, Weeks, White, Whitley, Wigglesworth, Williamson, Wolfenden, Wood (Ind.), Woodruff (Mich.)

PAIRS

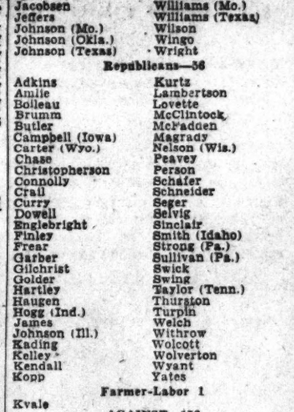
For—Hastings, Patterson, Rogers, Fernandez, Boylan, Flannagan, Abernethy, Byrnes, Yon, Allgood, Democrats; Erk, Reid, Kahn, Buckbee, Doutrich, Christgau, Horr, Republicans.

Against the Plan—Lea, Tucker, Democrats; Snell, Johnson (S. D.), Tilson, Beck, Sanders, Lankford, Clague, Bachmann, De Priest, Beedy, Gibson, Ransley, Nolan, Dallinger, Ruth Pratt, Republicans.

RAILWAY PROVIDES BOAT TRAIN SERVICE

An opportunity for persons in the interior of New England to get offshore in an ocean liner for several hours and return to their homes the same day is being provided by the Boston & Maine Railroad through the inauguration of a boat train service, which becomes effective June 26. The plan which was announced today is presented as "a sort of summer-time reverse movement of the now famous snow train."

The first trip will begin with trains running from Rochester, N. H., White River Junction, Vt., and Springfield and Greenfield, Mass., and intermediate points direct to the Boston & Maine's Hoosac Tunnel Docks in Charlestown, where the Eastern Steamship Line's steamer, Evangeline, will make an eight-hour cruise east along the North Shore to Cape Ann, thence standing off shore to the Highland at the tip of Cape Cod, from there to the easterly entrance of the Cape Cod Canal and back along the South Shore to Boston.



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BANKERS URGED TO CO-OPERATE WITH CONGRESS

New York Association Elects Griswold as President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 16—Declaring that the world difficulty is to be conquered by building up rather than by tearing down, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, speaking before the thirty-ninth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association here yesterday, urged that the indiscriminate denunciations that Congress and the financial community exchange give way to loyal coöperation for the common good.

"The steady, quiet work of the great majority of men charged with responsibility in both fields and honestly and intelligently trying to keep things steady have received few headlines; and yet the fact remains that the disciplined financial forces of the country have kept the general financial fabric solvent and strong and that the sober, steady men in Congress have generally prevailed in the actual legislation adopted," he said.

Dr. Anderson declared that, were the country's financial and political resources to be joined, the United States would quickly arrive at a point of coöperation with the rest of the world in bringing about business revival.

"We must recognize," Dr. Anderson said, "that both Washington and the financial and business world have been faced with problems of unprecented difficulty and complexity for the solution of which adequate precedents did not exist. We must further recognize that there is very little justice in the accusations which each has made against the other of deliberate mischief-making and bad faith."

One of the chief reasons for congressional delay in passing necessary measures has been that no party controls in Congress, Dr. Anderson declared. The success of the American governmental system depends on "definite and manageable majorities of a single party." A way to change this situation is at hand in the November elections, he added.

The association adopted a resolution strongly indorsing the new tax on the use of checks, with the recommendation that the law be clarified, and the use of stamps be considered the most practical and economical method of collection.

Election of officers concluded the convention's business with the selection of Mr. H. H. Griswold, president of the First National Bank & Trust Company of Elmira, N. Y., as president.

'POPS' WILL HONOR WASHINGTON JUNE 17

On Bunker Hill Day, June 17, the Boston Symphony players who make up the orchestra for the "Pops," popular-priced evening concerts at Symphony Hall, will play a varied program of martial music in recognition of the bicentennial year of the birth of George Washington.

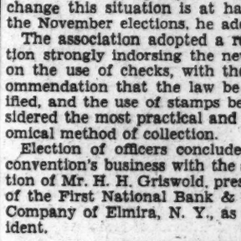
In making the program Mr. Arthur Fiedler, conductor, chose a variety of selections as characteristic of the music and flavor of Colonial days in New England. Among other special courtesies to the George Washington Memorial Campaign now being conducted in the New England States, "Marches from the Days of George Washington" are to be included.

KIWANIANS AID BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16—Springfield Kiwanis Club yesterday appropriated $1000 to send 100 underprivileged boys on a two weeks' outing at the Young Men's Christian Association camp at Norwich Lake, and $200 to be expended by St. John's Congregational Church for boys' outings in East Brookfield.

FISH are more appetizing when seasoned with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE



How and Where are YOU Saving?
You've heard the old saying, "A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned." It's a good maxim, but it doesn't go *far enough!* It makes a big difference *how* and *where* you do your saving. Dollars sewed into mattresses—hidden in teapots—and buried in old tin cans *never have a chance!* Even should they remain hidden for 20 or 30 years *without being stolen* they're only worth their *face value* when removed.
Whereas the same sum, *if saved here* would have more than *doubled* in value, in that time.
$1 Starts an Account
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 72nd Street
NEW YORK CITY

RELIEF CENTERS ISSUES FACING REICH CABINET

Help for Unemployed and Overburdened Taxpayers Demands Attention

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Grave domestic problems face Germany's new Cabinet under the leadership of Chancellor Franz von Papen.

They may be summarized in a single word—relief.

The nation is seeking relief from unemployment. It is seeking relief from increasing taxation. It is seeking relief from federal and municipal deficits, from industrial idleness and lethargy in the channels of finance.

Admittedly one of the dominant problems revolves around unemployment. On June 1 there were 5,583,875 men out of work. Although this represents a fractional improvement over previous numbers, it still means that approximately one person in every five is dependent upon some form of unemployment subsidy.

When the Bruening Cabinet resigned it handed over to the new ministry the task of revising these doles. Part of the opposition to the Bruening Cabinet in its last days was its proposal to levy a new tax of 1½ per cent of all monthly incomes over 300 marks, about $71. The new Cabinet sought other ways of raising the millions needed for doles and deficits. In the end it had to reduce doles and increase taxes.

Meanwhile many of the cities, declaring themselves virtually on the edge of bankruptcy, are applying for relief. They face budget deficits and at the same time are dependent to a large extent upon the revenues which they receive from the Federal Government. The von Papen Cabinet enters the picture at a time when the cities contend that economies have reached an absolute limit, affording no hope of balancing budgets by reducing expenditures.

The question of labor policy also requires careful consideration on the part of the new ministers. The Bruening Cabinet experienced no small difficulties on this score. Industrialists desire at least partial retreat from the policy of fixed wage agreements which govern many industries, notably the iron and coal mines in the Ruhr.

Labor and Socialist circles are anxious to keep these agreements intact. The von Papen Cabinet has not only to explore both extremes of this situation but also the compromise proposals of allowing special negotiations over wage tariffs to fill the needs of individual factories.

Resubmission Of Prohibition Wins

(Continued from Page 1)

ical writers here declare it leans further to the dry side than had been expected.

Law Enforcement

The plank contains nine paragraphs, each one indicating careful thought. The first two insist the Republican Party is, respectively, the party of law enforcement and "of the Constitution," while the third merely recites the legal means of altering the Constitution.

The party then declares itself against inconclusive referendums, and recalls that prohibition has always been a nonpartisan political issue, a fact drys have been stressing.

The plank recognizes differences of view within the party and embodies the proposal urged by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, militant dry, that Republicans must not be forced to choose between political affiliations and personal convictions.

Coming to the heart of the statement, the plank declares that the benefits of prohibition must be retained, and outlines its main thesis, "that the people should have an opportunity to pass upon a proposed amendment. . . ." The rest of the plank defines the terms and conditions under which the amendment must be submitted.

With the announcement of the plank, amid scenes of wild excitement at party headquarters here, thoughts of many immediately returned to the recommendations of the Wickersham commission. Like most campaign documents, the Republican plank does not specify exactly the form which the new amendment must take, but in general it harks back to the commission recommendations.

Vested in Congress

The commission recommended that authority to regulate, control, or prohibit the liquor traffic be vested in Congress. Only by giving Congress authority in the matter, it is assumed here, could those safeguards be instituted which would prevent the return of the saloon, as recommended by the Republican plank.

The plank specifically states that the amendment should be phrased to "allow states to deal with the problem as their citizens may determine, but subject always to the power of the Federal Government to protect those states where prohibition may exist and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and attendant abuses."

Leaders of organized drys made no comment on the plank, planning to reserve their statement till after the Democratic convention. However, unofficially, many of them expressed gratification that the repeal move had been defeated, and that the party had not even formally indorsed modification, but left its members to decide the matter for themselves.

Vigorous dry opposition however was expressed to the proposal to submit the new amendment to the states through the medium of special conventions. Drys have urged that any such amendment should go to the state legislatures as has been the procedure in the adoption of all other constitutional amendments. They declare that coercion and corruption would be exercised if delegates were popularly elected in the states for the sole purpose of attending a state constitutional convention.

There are 19 amendments to the Constitution, a twentieth, the Norris "Lame Duck" amendment—is now pending. The proposed amendment would be offered either as the twentieth, if the Norris amendment failed, or as the twenty-first.

BUSINESS MEN TO AID FUTURE BUDGETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—To balance its budget for the future and to effect fudamental economies in its provincial finances, British Columbia has called in five of its chief business men as a commission of inquiry. This commission, after weeks of investagation, entirely at its own expense, will bring in a report to the government shortly, suggesting drastic revision of the public service.

By adopting such savings, the province hopes to be able to avoid any further increases in taxation next year and to reduce existing taxes as conditions generally improve. Every detail of the public service has been studied by the business men, with the aid of experts, and a report which should be useful to other Canadian provinces as well as British Columbia is anticipated.

Among Other Things, They Grow—

The Christian Science Monitor

SORTING FRUIT IN ARGENTINA

G.O.P. Pledges Maintenance Of Gold Standard

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—A pledge to maintain the gold standard in the United States and to uphold the value of the American dollar composed the main plank in the economic and domestic section of the Republican national platform presented to the convention today by its resolutions committee. Other planks in this portion of the platform covered a broad range of banking, relief, farm, business, economy and general domestic subjects.

The gold standard plank definitely shuts out any provision for bimetallism or free coinage of silver and pledges the party to stand firmly against currency inflation. Some comfort to silver producers was extended, however, in indorsement of an international economic conference which would consider monetary questions, including the position of silver.

The platform upholds President Hoover's reconstruction policy by stimulating business and industrial activity through methods which neither unbalance the budget nor put any strain on the nation's credit. It reaffirms the doctrine of state and local responsibility for dealing with unemployment and distress and opposes public works programs which would entail borrowing.

Legislation is urged authorizing the President to reorganize the Government in the interest of economy. Revision of the nation's banking laws is urged, subjecting banks to stricter supervisions. Affiliated or branch banking is indicated in a recommendation that such groups be carefully studied with a view to some solution of the problem involved. Comfort is given to the railroads in a plank urging equalization of condtions of competition. The doctrine of high protective tariffs is indorsed with a pledge to extend its benefits to agriculture.

NEW RATES ASSIST SPOKANE SHIPPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Shippers will benefit this summer from the new rates favoring many commodities, operating in conjunction with the pick-up and delivery service offered local shippers by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Milwaukee, Union Pacific, and Spokane, Portland & Seattle roads.

The new tariff is said to permit broader mixtures of commodities in shipments and to modify packing requirements. The rate will be graduated and divided into groups according to the size of the shipment, ranging from 1000 pounds up to 10,000 pounds, and ranging downward as the size of the shipment increases.

Agricultural Diversification Helps Argentina Stay Slump

Economist From South American Nation Declares Conditions Much Better There Than in Other Parts of the World

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—Argentina, where the gaucho, that expert horseman of the open pampas, comes from, is showing South America—and, indeed, the world—how to be happy, according to Dr. Alejandro E. Bunge, of Buenos Aires, one of the foremost Latin-American economists and a director of the Caja de Conversion, which corresponds to the United States Federal Reserve System. He is visiting here on his way to Europe.

Dr. Bunge, after looking over the situation here and talking with prominent economists, bankers and business men, declares that the situation in Argentina is much better than it is in the United States. He attributed this to lack of unemployment there, a favorable trade balance, a balanced budget, increasing diversification of agricultural production and general national and individual well-being.

Thus while Chile, trans-Andean neighbor, is making the first South American experiment in state socialism; Bolivia, on the north, is still struggling with a financial reorganization after the revolution of 1930 and finding it a hard task in the face of the world-wide economic situation; and Brazil is having national troubles and bartering its coffee for American Farm Board wheat—where all its neighbors are trying to solve problems that are the outgrowth of past and present mistakes—Argentina is going along its way, sympathetic toward its neighbors and the rest of the world, but undisturbed by the jarring sounds wafted from without.

Dr. Bunge indicated that Argentina, trying to cut its garments from its own cloth, has reduced its consumption of goods from foreign countries by 25 per cent and increased its whole production correspondingly.

"Formerly, 40 per cent of our home consumption came from abroad," he said; "60 per cent was home production. Now, we produce 85 per cent of the goods we consume and get 15 per cent from abroad. There is a minimum of unemployment, and this is the crux of our economic position."

Dr. Bunge said that the volume of Argentina's exports in 1931 was 70 per cent more than in 1930—18,000,000 tons in 1931; 11,000,000 tons in 1930. Despite the increased tonnage, the value of the shipments was about the same in 1931 as in the previous year, he said, due to the decline in commodity prices. Exports were chiefly of cereals and linseed, meat, wool and hides.

"There has been a big diversification movement going on in Argentina in the last three years," Dr. Bunge continued, "and we are now exporting in quantity cheese, butter, casein, fresh fruit and poultry. We are diversifying for home consumption and are manufacturing many items which we never before attempted to make save on a small scale."

Argentina, despite all these favorable trends, is, however, unable to escape entirely the effects of conditions beyond its immediate control in a world of states economically interdepednent.

"We still depend on foreign commerce," Dr. Bunge added, "and world market conditions naturally have their effect on us, because if commodity prices go down, we feel it economically in proportion to the decline."

Dr. Bunge envisaged a time when the great estates of Argentina, many of which embrace many thousands of acres, brought together when there was an abundance of free land and acquisition was easy, would be broken up into smaller farms and ranches. He said the inheritance laws are working to break up these big estates and that owners of them are more and more inclined to sell their lands for colonization.

Treaty Making Change Told to Club Women

(Continued from Page 1)

awarded to Mrs. Alice Colburn Beal of Springfield, Vt.

Four hundred members have finished a course of reading on international topics this year, said Mrs. H. Y. McMullen of Vermont, vice-chairman of the International Relations Department, who declared that "women greatly underestimate their ability to grapple with present-day problems and greatly overestimate the difficulty of the task."

Mrs. McMullen said that women must have "more just appreciation of capacity and a will to break down the inertia against study."

Safeguards for Education

Continuing she added, "We have determination. We have moral courage, but we lack a knowledge of the simple facts of the international and national influences that today control our pocketbooks and these facts we must have speedily. Your department of international relations places its faith in business revival and the building of a world of peace. Hence prosperity, since one involves the other, on a widely diffused education in international relations."

An appeal to the women to protect the schools from curtailment, on the ground of economy, was made by Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon of Massachusetts, national education chairman.

Mrs. Pigeon urged that continuation schools be turned into opportunity schools, now that young people are not wanted in industry, and are enrolling in regular schools. This is the time to provide advantages for boys and girls, she said, enabling them to cover school work rapidly while they are free from the demands of industry.

"Every woman's club in the country should rise to protest curtailment and retrenchment in the schools," said Mrs. Pigeon. "This nation spends and continues to spend for pleasure, for automobiles, for cosmetics, for tobacco more than for education. There is money enough in this country to increase present school budgets many times over."

G.O.P. Plank Indorses Entry In World Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—Acceptance of American membership in the World Court, but insistence on protection of national interests, were the viewpoints expressed in the planks of the Republican national platform devoted to foreign affairs.

Consideration of international relations constituted eight of the 38 planks which made up the platform presented to the national convention today by the Resolutions Committee. Besides the World Court they dealt with Pacific and Latin-American relations, disarmament, national defense, the St. Lawrence waterways and foreign trade.

Referring to the recent Sino-Japanese conflict in the Far East, the platform indorsed the "firm position" taken by the State Department and pledged itself to maintenance of the open door policy in respect to China. It also favored enactment by Congress of legislation to implement the Kellogg pact by authorizing the Government to participate in an international conference in the event of any threat to world peace.

Imperialistic ambitions in regard to Latin America were denied with a pledge to evacuate American marines from Nicaragua as soon as the coming elections have been sufficiently completed. Efforts being made at Geneva to further limit armaments as a security against war are indorsed, but the party is pledged explicitly to maintenance of the navy on a basis of parity with that of any other nation. It also declares that the army has been already reduced to an irreducible minimum.

Hoover Indicates Plank Pleases Him

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—President Hoover retired in the early hours of this morning, pleased and satisfied at the vote given the Administration's prohibition plank at the Chicago convention.

With Mrs. Hoover, he sat in front of a radio in the second floor library of the Executive Mansion until long after midnight, listening to the battle over the prohibition plank, and finally the successful vote upon it.

There was no question as to the President's satisfaction as he entered his office today, but he continued nevertheless his policy of strict public silence upon convention affairs. He had determined to remain aloof from any fight upon the Chicago floor unless a stampede had developed toward a repeal plank, which he strongly opposed.

In unimpeachable sources it was said today the prohibition plank finally adopted carried Mr. Hoover's entire approval, and that its proposals for amending the Eighteenth Amendment coincided entirely with his own.

BLACK LEADS IN ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 16 (AP)—Democrats of Alabama on the face of returns have renominated Senator Hugo Black, who announced for prohibition referendum after former Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, a referendum candidate, forced him into a run-off.

Hoovers 'Attend' Convention Over Radio at White House

President Faces Greatest Test of His Career in Campaign Waged in Critical Times

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—President Hoover today heard nearly all of the demonstration and applause in Chicago resulting from the speech placing him in nomination for the Presidency.

A few minutes after noon, just as the nominating speech was begun, he left his office and walked with Mr. George E. Akerson, one of his political advisers, to the White House proper. There, with Mrs. Hoover, he listened to the nominating speech over a radio receiving set in the second floor library of the mansion.

The Republican standard bearer, who placidly rode into office four years ago on a tidal wave of votes, begins his second campaign for the Presidency well equipped for that ordeal.

The son of a blacksmith, an orphan at 7 who by toil and rugged determination won to high position in the engineering profession and political field, President Hoover now at 57 faces the greatest test of his career.

Owing to the tradition of presidential dignity it is likely the restraint on self-expression which has marked his Administration also will characterize his campaign.

It will be largely a front porch campaign from the White House, the radio carrying his defense of the Administration and his proposed policies to all corners of the country.

White House authorities indicated today there was more than a possibility that the Executive Mansion itself would be Mr. Hoover's campaign headquarters during coming months.

Some time ago the President accepted an invitation to open the Olympic Games in Los Angeles during the last days of July. Speculation was widespread at that time that Mr. Hoover would make his acceptance speech from his old Palo Alto (Calif.) home, as he did in 1928.

With the continuance of economic strain throughout the nation, however, the President has told one after another of his visitors that his trip to the west coast must depend upon business and other conditions.

Grapefruit Instead of Bullets!

★ ★ ★

Boy Sends 'Great Idea' to Arms Conference; Dr. Woolley Avalanched by 1801 Letters

★ ★ ★

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The Disarmament Conference has received a Great Idea. A Really Great Idea, one of those which comes along once in a century . . . and this time it is genuinely welcome. Thomas King, of New York City, had the idea, and he instantly passed it on to Dr. Mary E. Woolley, one of the American delegates to the Disarmament Conference. Thomas, it must be said, boasts 11 years.

"I understand that the Disarmament Conference is not making any progress," writes Thomas critically. "I have thought of a good idea. If guns and firearms are taken away from the people, if they want war let them fight with rotten eggs, tomatoes and maybe some grapefruit. If they want guns give them popguns. If this is done nobody will be hurt."

There you are. The perfect solution for disarmament. Thomas evidently considers that grapefruit are almost on the border line of offensive weapons—about which the conference has been sticking—and so he only admits them as a great concession to bellicosity.

* * *

But this simple and sincere letter is only one which Dr. Woolley has received in the past few weeks out of a total of 1801. One thousand, eight hundred and one American citizens—at this writing—representing scores of thousands of others, in some instances representing hundreds of thousands, have manifested in a positive way their interest in the Disarmament Conference and its success.

The letters and cablegrams represent every stratum of society, every field of economic life. One correspondent, the managing editor of an important group of farm newspapers, told Dr. Woolley:

"Looking at the situation from the narrowest possible angle, many of us in the United States and particularly in the middle West, feel that the reurn of good prices for farm products is dependent on the international situation, and that the international situation in turn is dependent on what happens at Geneva this spring. We hope very much, if for no other reason than for the sake of mortgages on Iowa farms, that a general agreement can be reached on reducing not only the entire cost of armament, but on abolishing entirely the sort of weapons which help to give the nations illusions of military grandeur."

In the far Northwest, in the State of Washington, a husband and wife in a remote home found themselves without a petition form to send Dr. Woolley. So, in their distant corner, they made a petition for themselves, and added: "Just two plain, common folk, who wish for world peace and brotherhood."

* * *

Illustrating the diversity of people who are sending pleas to Dr. Woolley, one group from the extreme northeast corner of Colorado includes, in its own words, "farmers, merchants, teachers, bankers, clerks, one editor, one doctor, one minister, and just folks." Another small city enrolled 1000 citizens in classes to meet weekly in every precinct, an "example of a very widespread movement to throw the influence of Oregon against the organized slaughter we call war." From North Dakota "after several months' intensive study of the problem of disarmament," students plead for progress at Geneva.

The list might be extended indefinitely, up and down every class of society, in every corner of the country, from every age. One "Sam Bird," from New Orleans, says:

"You are in Geneva to talk about world peace. We have talked about world peace in our class. We have decided that we had better not have any more wars.

"Our mothers and fathers are educating us to amount to something worth while when we grow up. After all the years we spend being educated we want to enjoy our educations. We do not want to waste these years by being killed or crippled in war. We can be better citizens by living and working for our country than by being killed.

"Will you try to prevent other wars? We know that ways can be avoided by each nation minding its own business. We hope that you will succeed in making world peace more sure."

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The PARKSIDE is cool, convenient and gay! Roof solarium. Excellent cuisine.
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Trip to Animal Husbandry Farm On Program of 4-H Club Meeting

Farm Boys and Girls Have Busy Time at Washington Gathering—European Leadership Discussed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16 — Farm boys and girls from 40 states, here for the sixth national 4-H Club camp in the Department of Agriculture grounds, within the last 24 hours have gone through a program beginning with a visit to the government animal husbandry farm at Beltsville, Md., and ending with an address on "European Leadership," by Dr. William F. Notz.

At the Maryland farm the campers learned how the department is aiding the farmer to develop better breeds of cattle, pigs, chickens and other farm animals. After supper at the farm they returned to the city to close their first day with entertainment around a camp fire at which representatives of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves and 4-H Clubs gave talks about the activities of their various organizations. An informal game of charades was also fitted in before taps at 10 p. m.

Adhering to their farm habits, the boys and girls are up at 6 a. m. each morning ready for inspection and flag raising before breakfast at 7:15. Dr. Notz, dean of the foreign service school of Georgetown University, was the chief speaker at today's after-breakfast assembly. Four-H Club songs completed the assembly and club members and their state leaders separated for conferences.

An interested visitor at the camp this year is Miss Florence T. Eadie of the Woman's Institute of the Canadian Department of Agriculture at Toronto. Nearly 900,000 farm boys and girls are enrolled this year in the 4-H Clubs to carry out demonstrations of better farming and home-making methods, according to estimates reported by state extension workers to the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The indicated enrollment for 1932," Mr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension work of the department, said, "reflects the confidence of the farming people who are parents of these 4-H Club members, that their vocation has a promising future and their belief that the 4-H Clubs offer their boys and girls an opportunity for training in efficient farming and farm life."

The requirements for the completion of a year's work by a 4-H Club member include four principal points, each carried out under the direction of the county extension agent. These are growing a crop or carrying on some other farm enterprise or home-making activity by the best methods known, keeping a record of the operation (including a cost record) showing an exhibit at the community or county fair and writing a summary of the year's work.

Of the 890,743 club members enrolled in 1931, 629,243, or 70 per cent, met these requirements in full. This was the highest percentage of completions in the history of the 4-H Clubs.

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SPECIAL CLASS . from $135
See your local travel agent, or . . .
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NORTHERN PACIFIC
8,385 Miles for $129.08
Travelers thinking of a Western trip will find bargains at
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Northern Pacific Ry.

CAN I HELP YOU DRY THE DISHES, BELLE?
NO THANK YOU, JOAN. I JUST SOAK THEM CLEAN IN THESE THICK SUDS—AND LET THEM DRAIN DRY
THAT SOUNDS EASY—
YES, DISHWASHING IS MUCH EASIER WITH RINSO—IT LOOSENS GREASE IN A JIFFY
THAT EVENING
I WISH BELLE HAD TOLD ME ABOUT RINSO AGES AGO—THESE OLD POTS AND PANS SHINE LIKE NEW
Grease goes quick as a flash
... even pots and pans soak spotless
DO DISHES the short-cut way! Dip them in creamy Rinso suds—and see the grease soak off! A hot rinse, and your dishes dry bright and clean without wiping.
Wash silver, glassware, pots, pans in Rinso's creamy suds. See how easy it makes all cleaning! On washday alone, millions use Rinso for safely washing clothes whiter and brighter—without scrubbing.
So economical, too. Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Lasting suds, even in hardest water. No grit. Recommended by the makers of 40 leading washing machines. Get the BIG thrifty package of Rinso today.
Rinso
Millions use Rinso in tub, washer and dishpan

Serve with any fresh fruit!
Burnett's Special Mousse
1 cup cream ½ tsp. Burnett's Vanilla
¼ cup powdered sugar ½ tsp. Burnett's Almond
½ tsp. Burnett's Lemon
WHIP cream, fold in sugar and flavoring. Place in trays of automatic refrigerator or in small paper cups and put in freezing compartment for three to four hours. Garnish with strawberries or other berries or with sliced peaches. Makes six small servings or four generous servings.
* * *
THIS easy dessert has a creamy coolness which delights hot weather appetites. It has a combination of flavors which is the secret of the success of the French chefs who have always blended their flavors to achieve delicate perfection. Burnett's Vanilla improves all fruit mousses.
Good cooks everywhere depend upon Burnett's Flavoring Extracts for the success of their cooking. Everyone eats for flavor. Good ingredients, careful blending and correct baking are wasted if the flavor is not right. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts can be relied upon for uniformity and delicacy of flavor.
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YARMOUTH, the old maritime town . . . where you'll want to spend a day or two at the LAKESIDE INN (it opens June 24). Then by Dominion Atlantic Railway trains, including the "Flying Bluenose", through lovely valleys and ancient Weymouth . . . to Digby and THE PINES (opens June 24) . . . with magnificent golf, tennis, an outdoor swimming pool, and bungalows set among sweet-scented pines. Kentville next . . . in the Land of Evangeline, with its pink-blossomed apple orchards in June . . . ruddy and russet in September. Here, the CORNWALLIS INN makes you welcome. At Halifax, golf on sporty courses, motor roads . . . your choice the LORD NELSON (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Company).
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Information, reservations . . . from any Canadian Pacific office, including 344 Madison Ave., New York; 405 Boylston St., Boston; or Dominion Atlantic Railway, 50 Franklin St., Boston.
Write for All-Expense Tours Book—None Better

Text of the Platform Adopted by the Republican National Convention

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP) — The Republican platform declarations adopted by the convention follow:

INTRODUCTION

We, the representatives of the Republican Party, in convention assembled, renew our pledge to the principles and traditions of our party and dedicate it anew to the service of the nation.

We meet in a period of widespread distress and of an economic depression that has swept the world. The emergency is second only to that of a great war. The human suffering occasioned may well exceed that of a period of actual conflict.

The supremely important problem that challenged our citizens and government alike is to break the back of the depression, to restore the economic life of the nation, and to bring encouragement and relief to the thousands of American families that are sorely afflicted.

The people themselves, by their own courage, their own patient and resolute effort in the readjustments of their own affairs can and will work out the cure. It is our task as a party, by leadership and a wise determination of policy to assist that recovery.

To that task we pledge all that our party possesses in capacity, leadership, resourcefulness and ability. Republicans collectively and individually in nation and state hereby enlist in a war which will not end until the promise of American life is once more fulfilled.

For nearly three years the world has endured an economic depression of unparalleled extent and severity. The patience and courage of our people have been severely tested, but their faith in themselves, in their institutions and in their future remains unshaken. When victory comes, as it will, this generation will hand on to the next a great heritage unimpaired.

This will be due in large measure to the quality of the leadership that this country has had during this crisis. We have had in the White House a leader—wise, courageous, patient, understanding, resourceful, ever present at his post of duty, tireless in his efforts, and unswervingly faithful to American principles and ideals.

At the outset of the depression, when no man could foresee its depth and extent, the President succeeded in averting much distress by securing agreement between industry and labor to maintain wages and by stimulating programs of private and governmental construction. Throughout the depression unemployment has been limited by the systematic use of part-time employment as a substitute for the general discharge of employees. Wage scales have not been reduced except under compelling necessity. As a result there have been fewer strikes and less social disturbance than during any similar period of hard times.

The suffering and want occasioned by the great drought of 1930 were mitigated by the prompt mobilization of the resources of the Red Cross and of the Government. During the trying winters of 1930-31 and 1931-32 a nation-wide organization to relieve distress was brought into being under the leadership of the President. By the spring of 1931 the possibility of a business upturn in the United States was clearly discernible when, suddenly, a train of events was set in motion in central Europe which moved forward with extraordinary rapidity and violence, threatening the credit structure of the world and eventually dealing a serious blow to this country.

The President foresaw the danger. He sought to avert it by proposing a suspension of intergovernmental debt payments for one year, with the purpose of relieving the pressure at the point of greatest intensity. But the credit machinery of the nations of central Europe could not withstand the strain and the forces of disintegration continued to gain momentum until in September Great Britain was forced to depart from the gold standard. This momentous event, followed by a tremendous raid on the dollar, resulted in a series of bank suspensions in this country and the hoarding of currency on a large scale.

Again the President acted. Under his leadership the National Credit Association came into being. It mobilized our banking resources, saved scores of banks from failure, helped restore confidence and proved of inestimable value in strengthening the credit structure.

By the time the Congress met the character of our problems was clearer than ever. In his message to Congress, the President outlined a constructive and definite program which, in the main, has been carried out; other portions may yet be carried out.

The Railroad Credit Corporation was created. The capital of the Federal Reserve land banks was increased. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation came into being and brought protection to millions of depositors, policy holders and others.

Legislation was enacted enlarging the discount facilities of the Federal Reserve system, and, without reducing the legal reserves of the Federal Reserve banks, releasing a billion dollars of gold, a formidable protection against raids on the dollar and a greatly enlarged basis for an expansion of credit.

An earlier distribution to depositors in closed banks has been brought about through the action of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Above all, the national credit has been placed in an impregnable position by provision for adequate revenue and a program of drastic curtailment of expenditures. All of these measures were designed to lay a foundation for the resumption of business and increased employment.

But delay and the constant introduction and consideration of new and unsound measures has kept the country in a state of uncertainty and fear, and offset much of the good otherwise accomplished.

The President has recently supplemented his original program. To provide for distress, to stimulate the revival of business and employment and to improve the agricultural situation, he recommended extending the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to enable it:

(a) To make loans to political subdivisions of public bodies or private corporations for the purpose of starting construction of income-producing or self-liquidating projects which will at once increase employment;

(b) To make loans upon security of agricultural commodities so as to insure the carrying of normal stocks of those commodities, and thus stabilize their loan value and price levels;

(c) To make loans to the Federal Farm Board to enable extension of loans to farm coöperatives and loans for export of agricultural commodities to quarters unable otherwise to purchase them;

(d) To loan up to $300,000,000 to such states as are unable to meet the calls made on them by their citizens for distress relief.

The President's program contemplates an attack on a broad front, with far-reaching objectives, but entailing no danger to the budget. The Democratic program, on the other hand, contemplates a heavy expenditure of public funds, a budget unbalanced on a large scale, with a doubtful attainment of at best a strictly limited objective.

We strongly indorse the President's program.

True to American traditions and principles of government, the Administration has regarded the relief program as one of state and local responsibility. The work of local agencies, public and private, has been coördinated and enlarged on a nation-wide scale under the leadership of the President.

Sudden and unforeseen emergencies such as the drought have been met by the Red Cross and the Government. The United States public health service has been of inestimable benefit to stricken areas.

There has been magnificent response and action to relieve distress by citizens, organizations and agencies public and private throughout the country.

To provide against the possible failure of local and state agencies, the President has urged the Congress to create an emergency relief fund to be loaned temporarily to any state on a showing of actual need and temporary failure of its financial resources.

The Republican Party indorses this record and policy and is opposed to the Federal Government entering directly into the field of private charity and direct relief to the individual.

Public Economy

Constructive plans for financial stabilization cannot be completely organized until our national, state and municipal governments not only balance their budgets, but curtail their current expenses as well to a level which can be steadily and economically maintained for some years to come.

We urge prompt and drastic reduction of public expenciture and resistance to every appropriation not demonstrably necessary to the performance of the essential functions of government, national or local.

The Republican Party established and will continue to uphold the gold standard and will oppose any measure which will undermine the Government's credit or impair the integrity of our national currency. Relief by currency inflation is unsound in principle and dishonest in results. The dollar is impregnable in the marts of the world today and must remain so. An ailing body cannot be cured by quack remedies. This is no time to experiment upon the body politic or financial.

Banks and Banking System

The efficient functioning of our economic machinery depends in no small measure on the aid rendered to trade and industry by our banking system. There is need of revising the banking laws so as to place our banking structure on a sounder basis generally for all concerned and for the better protection of the depositing public there should be more stringent supervision and broader powers vested in the supervising authorities. We advocate such a revision.

One of the serious problems affecting our banking system has arisen from the practice of organizing separate corporations from under and controlled by the same interests as banks, but participating in operations which the banks themselves are not permitted legally to undertake. We favor requiring reports of and subjecting to thorough periodic examination all such affiliates of member banks until adequate information has been acquired on the basis of which this problem may definitely be solved in a permanent manner.

International Conference

We favor the participation by the United States in an international conference to consider matters relating to monetary questions, including the position of silver, exchange problems, and commodity prices, and possible co-operative action concerning them.

Home Loan Discount Bank System for the Benefit of Home Owners of the United States

The present Republican Administration has initiated legislation for the creation of a system of federally supervised home loan discount banks, designed to serve the home owners of all parts of the country and to encourage home ownership by making possible long term credits for homes on more stable and more favorable terms.

There has arisen in the last few years a disturbing trend away from home ownership. We believe that everything possible should be done by governmental agencies, national, state and local, to reverse this tendency; to aid home owners by encouraging better methods of home financing; and to relieve the present inequitable tax burden of the home. In the field of national legislation we pledge that the measures creating a home loan discount system will be pressed in Congress until adopted.

Agriculture

Farm distress in America has its root in the enormous expansion of agricultural production during the war, the deflation of 1919, 1930, and the dislocation of markets after the war. There followed, under Republican administrations, a long record of legislation in aid of the coöperative organization of farmers and in providing farm credit. The position of agriculture was gradually improved. In 1928 the Republican Party pledged further measures in aid of agriculture, principally tariff protection for agricultural products and the creation of a federal farm board "clothed with the necessary power to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations."

Almost the first official act of President Hoover was the calling of a special session of Congress to redeem these party pledges. They have been redeemed.

The 1930 tariff act increased the rates on agricultural products by 30 per cent, upon industrial products only 12 per cent. That act equalized, so far as legislation can do so, the protection afforded industry and prevented a vast flood of cheap wool, grain, livestock, dairy and other products from entering the American market.

By the Agricultural Marketing act, the Federal Farm Board was created and armed with broad powers and ample funds. The object of that act as stated in its preamble, was—"to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce so that agriculture will be placed on the basis of economic equality with other industries. By encouraging the organization of producers into effective association for their own control and by promoting the establishment of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled coöperative associations.

The Federal Farm Board, created by the agricultural marketing act, has been compelled to conduct its operations during a period in which all commodity prices, industrial as well as agricultural, have fallen to disastrous levels. A period of decreasing demand and of national calamities such as drought and flood has intensified the problem of agriculture.

Nevertheless, after only a little more than two years' efforts the Federal Farm Board has many achievements of merit to its credit. It has increased the membership of the Coöperative Farm Marketing Associations to coördinate efforts of the local associations. By coöperation with other federal agencies, it has made available to farm marketing associations a large value of credit, which, in the emergency, would not have otherwise been available. Larger quantities of farm products have been handled coöperatively than ever before in the history of the co-operative movement. Grain crops have been sold by the farmer through his association directly upon the world market.

Due to the 1930 tariff act and the agricultural marketing act, it can truthfully be stated that the prices received by the American farmer for his wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, flaxseed, cattle, butter, and many other products, cruelly low though they are, are higher than the prices received by the farmers of any competing nation for the same products.

The Republican Party has also aided the American farmer by relief of the sufferers in the drought-stricken areas, through loans for rehabilitation and through road building to provide employment, by the development of the inland waterway system, by the perishable product act, by the strengthening of the extension system, and by the appropriation of $125,000,000 to recapitalize the federal land banks and enable them to extend time to worthy borrowers.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the principle of assistance to coöperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, through the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, which will be promptly amended or modified as experience shows to be necessary to accomplish the objects set forth in the preamble of that act.

Tariff and the Marketing Act

The party pledges itself to make such revision of tariff schedules as economic changes require to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with other industry.

The American farmer is entitled not only to tariff schedules on his products but to protection from substitutes therefor.

We will support any plan which will help to balance production against demand, and thereby raise agricultural prices, provided it is economically sound and administratively workable without burdensome bureaucracy.

The burden of taxation borne by the owners of farm land constitutes one of the major problems of agriculture.

President Hoover has aptly and truly said: "Taxes upon real property are easiest to enforce and are the least flexible of all taxes. The tendency under pressure of need is to continue these taxes unchanged in times of depression, despite the decrease in the owner's income. Decreasing price and decreasing income results in an increasing burden upon property owners . . . which is now becoming almost unbearable. The tax burden upon real estate is wholly out of proportion to that upon other forms of property and income. There is no farm relief more needed today than tax relief."

The time has come for a reconsideration of our tax systems, federal, state and local, with a view to developing a better coördination, reducing duplication, and relieving unjust burdens. The Republican party pledges itself to this end.

More than all else, we point to the fact that, in the administration of executive departments, and in every plan of the President for the coördination of national effort and for strengthening our financial structure, for expanding credit, for rebuilding the rural credit system and laying the foundations for better prices, the President has insisted upon the interest of the American farmer.

The fundamental problem of American agriculture is the control of production to such volume as will balance supply with demand. In the solution of this problem the coöperative organization of farmers to plan production, and the tariff, to hold the home markets for American farmers, are vital elements. A third element equally as vital is the control of the acreage of land under cultivation, as an aid to the efforts of the farmer to balance production.

We favor a national policy of land utilization which looks to national needs, such as the Administration has already begun to formulate. Such a policy must foster reorganization of taxing units in areas beset by tax delinquency; and divert lands that are submarginal for crop production to other uses. The national welfare plainly can be served by the acquisition of submarginal lands for watershed protection, grazing, forestry, public parks, and game preserves. We favor such acquisition.

The Tariff

The Republican Party has always been the stanch supporter of the American system of a protective tariff. It believes that the home market, built up under that policy, the greatest and richest market in the world, belongs first to American agriculture, industry and labor. No pretext can justify the surrender of that market to such competition as would destroy our farms, mines and factories, and lower the standard of living which we have established for our workers.

Because many foreign countries have recently abandoned the gold standard, as a result of which many commodities produced in such countries have, at least for the time being, fallen materially in terms of American currency, adequate tariff protection is today particularly essential to the welfare of the American people.

The tariff commission should promptly investigate individual commodities so affected by currency depreciation, and report to the President any increase in duties found necessary to equalize domestic with foreign costs of production.

To fix the duties on some thousands of commodities, subject to highly complex conditions, is necessarily a difficult technical task. It is unavoidable that some of the rates established by legislation should, even at the time of their enactment, be too low or too high. Moreover a subsequent change in costs or other conditions may render obsolete a rate that was before appropriate. The Republican Party has, therefore, long supported the policy of a flexible tariff, giving power to the President, after investigation by an impartial commission and in accordance with prescribed principles, to modify the rates named by the Congress.

We commend the President's veto of the measure, sponsored by Democratic congressmen, which would have transferred from the President to the Congress the authority to put into effect the findings of the tariff commission. Approval of the measure would have returned tariff making to politics and destroyed the progress made during 10 years of effort to lift it out of logrolling methods. We pledge the Republican Party to a policy which will retain the gains made and enlarge the present scope of greater progress.

We favor the extension of the general Republican principle of tariff protection to our natural resource industries, including the products of our farms, forests, mines and oil wells, with compensatory duties on the manufactured and refined products thereof.

Veterans

Our country is honored whenever it bestows relief on those who have faithfully served its flag. The Republican Party, appreciative of this solemn obligation and honor, has made its sentiments evident in Congress.

Increased hospital facilities have been provided, payments in compensation have been more than doubled, and in the matter of rehabilitations, pensions, and insurance, generous provision has been made. The administration of laws dealing with the relief of veterans and their dependents has been a difficult task, but every effort has been made to carry service to the veteran and bring about not only a better and generous interpretation of the law, but a sympathetic consideration of the many problems of the veteran.

We believe that every veteran incapaciated in any degree by reason of illness or injuries attributable to service in defense of his country should be cared for and compensated, so far as compensation is possible, by a grateful nation, and that the dependents of those who lost their lives in war or whose death since the war in which service was rendered is traceable to service causes, should be provided for adequately. Legislation should be in accord with this principle.

Disability from causes subsequent and not attributable to war and the support of dependents of deceased veterans whose death is unconnected with war, have been to some measure accepted obligations of the nation as a part of the debt due.

A careful study should be made of existing veterans' legislation with a view to eliminating inequalities and injustices and effecting all possible economies, but without departing from our purpose to provide on a sound basis full and adequate relief for our service disabled men, their widows and orphans.

Foreign Affairs

Our relations with foreign nations have been carried on by President Hoover with consistency and firmness but with mutual understanding and peace with all nations. The world has been overwhelmed with economic strain which has provoked extreme nationalism in every quarter, has overturned many governments, stirred the springs of suspicion and distrust, and tried the spirit of international coöperation, but we have held to our own course steadily and successfully.

The party will continue to maintain its attitude of protecting our national interests and policies wherever threatened, but at the same time promoting common understanding of the varying needs and aspirations of other nations and going forward in harmony with other peoples without alliances or foreign partnerships. The facilitation of world intercourse, the freeing of commerce from unnecessary impediments, the settlement of international difficulties by conciliation and the methods of law, and the elimination of war as a resort of national policy have been and will be our party program.

Friendship and Commerce

We believe in and look forward to the steady enlargement of the principles of equality of treatment between nations, great and small, the concession of sovereignty and self-administration to every nation which is capable of carrying on stable government and conducting sound and orderly relationships with other peoples, and the cultivation of trade and intercourse on the basis of uniformity of opportunity of all nations.

In pursuance of these principles, which have steadily gained favor in the world, the Administration has asked no special favors in commerce, has protested discriminations whenever they arose, and has steadily cemented this procedure by reciprocal treaties guaranteeing equality for trade and residence.

The historic American policy known as the "most favored nation principle" has been our guiding program and we believe that policy to be the only one consistent with a full development of international trade, the only one suitable for a country having as wide and diverse a commerce as America and the one most appropriate for us in view of the great variety of our industrial, agricultural and mineral products and the traditions of our people. Any other plan involves bargains and partnerships with foreign nations and as a permanent policy is unsuited to America's position.

Conditions on the Pacific

Events in the Far East, involving the employment of arms on a large scale in a controversy between Japan and China, have caused world-wide concern in the past year and sorely tried the bulwarks erected to insure peace and pacific means for the settlement of international disputes. The controversy has not only threatened the security of the nations bordering the Pacific, but has challenged the maintenance of the policy of the open door in China and the administrative and political integrity of that people, programs which upon American initiation were adopted more than a generation ago and secured by international treaty.

The President and his Secretary of State have maintained throughout the controversy a just balance between Japan and China, taking always a firm position to avoid entanglement in the dispute but consistently upholding the established international policies and the treaty rights and interests of the United States, and never condoning developments that endangered the obligation of treaties or the peace of the world. Throughout the controversy our Government has acted in harmony with the governments represented in the League of Nations always making it clear that American policy would be determined at home but always lending a hand in the common interest of peace and order.

In the application of the principles of the Kellogg pact the American Government has taken the lead, following the principle that a breach of the pact or a threat of infringement thereof was a matter of international concern wherever and however brought about.

As a further step the Secretary of State, upon the instruction of the President, adopted the principle later enlarged upon in his letter to the chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate that this Government would not recognize any situation, treaty or agreement brought about between Japan and China by force and in defiance of the covenants of the Kellogg pact. The principle associated as it is with the name of President Hoover, was later adopted by the Assembly of the nations at Geneva as a rule for the conduct of all those governments. The principle remains today as an important contribution to international law and a significant moral and material barrier to prevent a nation obtaining the fruits of aggressive warfare. It thus opens a new pathway to peace and order.

We favor enactment by Congress of a measure that will authorize our Government to call or participate in an international conference in case of any threat of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of the Treaty of Paris (Kellogg-Briand pact).

Latin America

The policy of the Administration has proved to our neighbors of Latin America that we have no imperialistic ambitions but that we wish only to promote the welfare and common interest of the independent nations in the Western Hemisphere. We have aided Nicaragua in the solution of its troubles and our marines are remaining in that country, in greatly reduced numbers at the request of the Nicaraguan Government only to supervise the coming election.

After that they will all be returned to the United States. In Haiti, in accord with the recommendations of the Forbes Commission, appointed by the President, the various services of supervision are being rapidly withdrawn and only those will be retained which are mandatory under the treaties. Throughout Latin America the policy of the Government of the United States has been and will, under Republican leadership, continue to be one of frank and friendly understanding.

World Court

The acceptance by America of membership in the World Court has been approved by three successive Republican Presidents and we commend this attitude of supporting in this form the settlement of international disputes by the rule of law. America should join its influence and gain a voice in this institution, which would offer us a safer, more judicial and expeditious instrument for the constantly recurring questions between us and other nations than is now available by arbitration.

Reduction of Armament

Conscious that the limitation of armament will contribute to security against war, and that the financial burdens of military preparation have been shamefully increased throughout the world, the Administration under President Hoover has made steady efforts and marked progress in the direction of proportional reduction of arms by agreement with other nations.

Upon his initiative a treaty between the chief naval powers at London in 1930, following the path marked by the Washington conference of 1922, established a limitation of all types of fighting ships on a proportionate basis as between the three great naval powers. For the first time, a general limitation of a most costly branch of armament was successfully accomplished.

In the Geneva disarmament conference now in progress, America is an active participant, and a representative delegation of our citizens is laboring for further progress in a cause to which this country has been an earnest contributor. This policy will be pursued.

Meanwhile, maintenance of our navy on the basis of parity with any nation is a fundamental policy to which the Republican Party is committed. While in the interest of necessary government retrenchment, humanity and relief of the taxpayer we shall continue to exert our full influence upon the nations of the world in the cause of reduction of arms, we do not propose to reduce our navy defenses below that of any other nation.

National Defense

Armaments are relative and, therefore, flexible and subject to change as necessity demands. We believe that in time of war every material resource in the nation should bear its proportionate share of the burden occasioned by the public need, and that it is a duty of government to perfect plans in time of peace whereby this objective may be attained in war. We support the essential principles of the national defense act as amended in 1930 and by the air corps act of 1926, and believe that the army of the United States has through successive reductions, accomplished in the last 12 years, reached the irreducible minimum consistent with the self-reliance, self-respect, and security of this country.

Wages and Work

We believe in the principle of high wages.

We favor the principle of the shorter work week and shorter work day with its application to government as well as to private employment, as rapidly and as constructively as conditions will warrant.

We favor legislation designed to stimulate, encourage and assist in home building.

Immigration

The restriction of immigration is a Republican policy. Our party formulated and enacted into law the quota system which for the first time has made possible an adequate control of foreign immigration. Rigid examination of applicants in foreign countries has prevented the coming of criminals and other undesirable classes, while other provisions of the law have enabled the President to suspend immigration of foreign wage earners who otherwise, directly or indirectly, would have increased unemployment among native-born and legally resident foreign-born wage earners in this country.

As a result, immigration is now less than at any time during the past 100 years.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of our present laws upon this subject.

Department of Labor

We commend the constructive work of the United States Department of Labor.

Labor

Collective bargaining by responsible representatives of employers and employees of their own choice without the interference of any one is recognized and approved.

Legislation such as laws prohibiting alien contract labor, peonage labor and the "shanghai-ing" of sailors, the eight-hour labor law on government contracts and in government employment, provision for railroad safety devices, of methods of conciliation, mediation and arbitration in industrial labor disputes, including the adjustment of railroad disputes, the providing of compensation for injury to government employees (the forerunner of federal workers' compensation acts) and other laws to aid and protect labor are of Republican origin and have had and will continue to have the unswerving support of the party.

Employment

We commend the constructive work of the United States employment service in the Department of Labor. This service was enlarged and its activities extended through an appropriation made possible by the President with the coöperation of the Congress. It has done high service for the unemployed in the ranks of civil life and in the ranks of former soldiers of the World War.

Freedom of Speech

Freedom of speech, press and assemblage are fundamental principles upon which our form of government rests. These vital principles should be preserved and protected.

Public Utilities

Supervision, regulation and control of interstate public utilities in the interest of the public is an established policy of the Republican Party to the credit of which stands the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission with its authority to assure reasonable transportation rates, sound rail-way finance and adequate service.

As proof of the progress made by the Republican Party in government control of public utilities, we cite the reorganization under this Administration of the Federal Power Commission with authority to administer the federal water power act. We urge legislation to authorize this commission to regulate the charges of electric current when transmitted across state lines.

Transportation

The promotion of agriculture, commerce and industry requires coördination of transportation by rail, highway, air and water. All should be subjected to appropriate and constructive regulation.

The public will of course select the form of transportation best fitted to its particular service, but the terms of competition fixed by public authority should operate without discrimination, so that all common carriers by rail, highway, air and water shall operate under conditions of equality.

The railroads constitute the backbone of our transportation system and perform an essential service for the country. The railroad industry is our largest employer of labor and the greatest consumer of goods. The restoration of their credit and the maintenance of their ability to render adequate service are of paramount importance to the public, to their many thousands of employees and to savings banks, insurance companies and other similar institutions, to which the savings of the people have been intrusted.

We should continue to encourage the further development of the merchant marine under American registry and ownership.

Under the present Administration the American merchant fleet has been enlarged and strengthened until it now occupies second place among the merchant marines of the world.

By the gradual retirement of the Government from the field of ship operations, and marked economies in costs, the United States Shipping Board will require no appropriation for the fiscal year 1933 for ship operations.

St. Lawrence Seaway

The Republican Party stands committed to the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway. Under the direction of President Hoover negotiation of a treaty with Canada for this development is now at a favorable point. Recognizing the inestimable benefits which will accrue to the nation from placing the ports of the Great Lakes on an ocean base, the party reaffirms allegiance to this great project and pledges its best efforts to secure its early completion.

Highways

The federal policy to coöperate with the states in the building of roads was thoroughly established when the Federal Highway Act of 1921 was adopted under a Republican Congress. Each year since that time appropriations have been made which have greatly increased the economic value of highway transportation and helped to raise the standards and opportunities of rural life.

We pledge our support to the continuation of this policy in accordance with our needs and resources.

Crime

We favor the enactment of rigid penal laws that will aid the states in stamping out the activities of gangsters, racketeers and kidnapers. We commend the intensive and effective drive made upon these public enemies by President Hoover and pledge our party to further efforts to the same purpose.

Narcotics

The Republican Party pledges itself to continue the present relentless warfare against the illicit narcotic traffic and the spread of the curse of drug addiction among our people. This Administration has by treaty greatly strengthened our power to deal with this traffic.

Civil Service

The merit system has been amply justified since the organization of the Civil Service by the Republican Party. As a part of our governmental system it is now unassailable. We believe it should remain so.

Prohibition

The Republican Party has always stood and stands today for obedience to and enforcement of the law as the very foundation of orderly government and civilization. There can be no national security otherwise.

The duty of the President of the United States and of the officers of the law is clear. The law must be enforced as they find it enacted by the people. To these courses of action we pledge our nominees.

The Republican Party is and always has been the party of the Constitution. Nullification by nonobservance by individuals or state action threatens the stability of government.

While the Constitution makers sought a high degree of permanence, they foresaw the need of changes and provided for them. Article V limits the proposals of amendments to two methods: (1), two-thirds of both houses of Congress may propose amendments; or (2) on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states a national convention shall be called by Congress to propose amendments. Thereafter ratification must be had in one of two ways: (1), by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states; or (2), by conventions held in three-fourths of the several states. Congress is given power to determine the mode of ratification.

Referendums without constitutional sanction cannot furnish a decisive answer. Those who propose them innocently are deluded by false hopes; those who propose them knowingly are deceiving the people.

A nation-wide controversy over the Eighteenth Amendment now distracts attention from the constructive solution of many pressing national problems. The principle of national prohibition as embodied in the amendment was supported and opposed by members of both great political parties. It was submitted to the states by members of Congress of different political faith and ratified by state legislatures of different majorities. It was not then and is now not a partisan political question.

Members of the Republican Party hold different opinions with respect to it, and no public official or member of the party should be pledged or forced to choose between his party affiliations and his honest convictions upon this question.

We do not favor a submission limited to the issue of retention or repeal. For the American nation never in its history has gone backward, and in this case the progress which has been thus far made must be preserved, while the evils must be eliminated.

We, therefore, believe that the people should have an opportunity to pass upon a proposed amend-

The Platform in Brief

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 16

The Republican platform, submitted to the national convention, in brief pledged the party to:

Restore economic life of the nation.

The rehabilitation programs of President Hoover.

Emergency relief fund as proposed by the President for loans to states and to oppose a "dole."

Drastic reduction of public expenditures.

Maintenance of the gold standard and American dollar.

Revision of banking laws for better protection of depositors.

United States participation in an international conference on silver and on commodity prices.

Establishment of a home loan discount banking system to encourage home ownership.

The fundamentals of assistance to coöperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by farmers, and to a revision of tariff to protect agriculture against substitutes for farm products.

Extension of the Republican idea of tariff protection to farms, forest and mine products and oil wells.

Compensation and hospitalization for veterans ill or injured as a result of service and elimination of inequalities.

The elimination of war as a resort of national policy; facilitation of world intercourse, and settlement of international difficulties by conciliation and law.

Participation in an international conference in the case of any threat of non-fulfillment of the Kellogg-Briand treaty in the Far East.

A frank and friendly policy of understanding toward Latin America.

United States entry into the World Court.

Maintenance of navy on basis of parity with any nation.

Indorse the National Defense Act of 1920, and Air Corps Act of 1926.

Indorse idea of high wages, shorter work week and day with application to government and private employment.

Strict enforcement of immigration laws.

Legislation to prohibit alien contract and peonage labor, along with eight-hour labor law and other statutes for protection of workers.

Preservation of freedom of speech.

Federal regulation of interstate electric utility rates.

Restoration of railroad credit and development of American merchant marine.

Treaty with Canada to develop Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway.

Continuance of federal coöperation with states in road building.

Rigid laws to aid states in stamping out criminal activities.

Continuance of fight on illicit drugs.

Continuance of civil service system.

Resubmission of prohibition question through congressional amendment with states to decide on wet or dry policy, Government retaining control of "liquor traffic."

Continuance of forestry, oil and other conservationist policies.

Friendship for Negroes.

Continuation of Hawaiian self-government.

Inclusion of Porto Rico in general legislative and administrative measures.

Placing Alaskan citizens on "equality" with those in states.

Continuation of child welfare policies.

Provision for protection of Indian rights and health.

Legislation to give President power to reorganize government bureaus.

ment, the provision of which, while retaining in the Federal Government power to preserve the gains already made in dealing with the evils inherent in the liquor traffic, shall allow states to deal with the problem as their citizens may determine, but subject always to the power of the Federal Government to protect those states where prohibition may exist, and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and attendant abuses.

Such an amendment should be promptly submitted to the states by Congress, to be acted upon by state conventions called for that sole purpose in accordance with the provisions of article V of the Constitution, and adequately safeguarded so as to be truly representative.

Conservation

The wise use of all natural resources freed from monopolistic control is a Republican policy, initiated by Theodore Roosevelt. The Roosevelt, Coolidge and Hoover reclamation projects bear witness of the continuation of that policy. Forestry and all other conservation activities have been supported and enlarged.

The conservation of oil is a major problem to the industry and the nation. The administration has sought to bring co-ordination of effort through the states, the producers and the Federal Government. Progress had been made and the effort will continue.

Negro

For 70 years the Republican Party has been the friend of the American Negro. Vindication of the right of the Negro citizen to enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is traditional in the Republican Party, and our party stands pledged to maintain equal opportunity and rights for our Negro citizens. We do not propose to depart from that tradition nor to alter the spirit or letter of that pledge.

Hawaii

We believe that the existing status of self-government which for many years has been enjoyed by the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii should be maintained, and that officials appointed to administer the government should be bona fide residents of the territory.

Porto Rico

Porto Rico being a part of the United States and its inhabitants American citizens, we believe that they are entitled to a good faith recognition of the spirit and purpose of their organic act. We, therefore, favor the inclusion of the island in all legislative and administrative measures enacted or adopted by Congress or otherwise for the economic benefit of their fellow citizens of the mainland.

We also believe that in so far as possible all officials appointed to administer the affairs of the island government should be qualified by at least five years of bona fide residence therein.

Alaska

We favor the policy of giving to the people of Alaska the widest possible territorial self-government and the selection so far as possible of bona fide residents for positions in that territory and the placing of its citizens on an equality with those in the several states.

Welfare Work and Children

The children of our nation, our future citizens, have had the most solicitous thought of our President. Child welfare and protection has been a major effort of the Administration. The organization of the White House conference on child health and protection is regarded as one of the outstanding accomplishments of this Administration.

Welfare work in all its phases has had the support of the President and aid of the Administration. The work of organized agencies, local, State and federal, has been advanced and an increased impetus given by that recognition and help. We approve and pledge a continuation of that policy.

Indians

We favor the fullest protection of the property rights of the American Indians and the provision for them of adequate educational and health facilities.

Reorganization of Government Bureaus

Efficiency and economy demand reorganization of government bureaus. The problem is non-partisan and must be so rated if it is to be solved. As a result of years of study and personal contact with conflicting activities and wasteful duplication of effort, the President is particularly fitted to direct measures to correct the situation. We favor legislation by Congress which will give him the required authority.

Democratic Failure

The vagaries of the present Democratic House of Representatives offer characteristic and appalling proof of the existing incapacity of that party for leadership in a national crisis. Individualism running amuck has displaced party discipline and has trampled underfoot party leadership. A bewildered electorate has viewed the spectacle with profound dismay and deep misgivings. Goaded to desperation by their confessed failure, the party leaders have resorted to "pork barrel" legislation to obtain a unity of action which could not otherwise be achieved. A Republican President stands resolutely between the helpless citizens and the disasters threatened by such measures: and the people, regardless of party, will demand his continued service Many times during his useful life has Herbert Hoover responded to such a call, and his response has never disappointed. He will not disappoint us now.

Party Government

The delays and differences which recently hampered efforts to obtain legislation imperatively demanded by prevailing critical conditions strikingly illustrate the menace to self-government brought about by the weakening of party ties and party fealty.

Experience has demonstrated that coherent political parties are indispensable agencies for the prompt and effective operation of the functions of our Government under the Constitution. Only by united party action can consistent, well planned and wholesome legislative programs be enacted.

We believe that the majority of the congressmen elected in the name of a party have the right and duty to determine the general policies of that party requiring congressional action, and that congressmen belonging to that party are in general bound to adhere to such policies. Any other course inevitably makes of Congress a body of detached delegates which instead of representing the collective wisdom of our people, become the confused voices of a heterogeneous group of unrelated local prejudices.

We believe that the time has come when senators and representatives of the United States should be impressed with the inflexible truth that their first concern should be the welfare of the United States and the well-being of all of its people, and that stubborn pride of individual opinion is not a virtue but an obstacle to the orderly and successful achievement of the objects of representative government. Only by coöperation can self-government succeed. Without it, election under a party segis becomes a false pretense. We earnestly request that Republicans through the Union demand that their representatives in the Congress pledge themselves to these principles, to the end that the insidious influences of party disintegration may not undermine the very foundations of the Republic.

Conclusion

In contrast with the Republican policies and record, we contrast those of the Democratic as evidenced by the action of the House of Representatives under Democratic leadership and control, which includes:

1. The issuance of fiat currency;
2. Instructions to the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury to attempt to manipulate commodity prices;
3. The guarantee of bank deposits;
4. The squandering of the public resources and the unbalancing of the budget through pork-barrel appropriations which bear little relation to distress and would tend through delayed business revival to decrease rather than increase employment.

Generally on economic matters we pledge the Republican Party—

1. To maintain unimpaired the national credit.
2. To defend and preserve a sound currency and an honest dollar.
3. To stand steadfastly by the principle of a balanced budget.
4. To devote ourselves fearlessly and unremittingly to the task of eliminating abuses and extravagance and of drastically cutting the cost of government so as to reduce the heavy burden of taxation.
5. To use all available means consistent with sound financial and economic principles to promote an expansion of credit, to stimulate business and relieve unemployment.
6. To a thorough study of the conditions which permitted the credit and the credit machinery of the country to be made available without adequate check for wholesale speculation in securities, resulting in ruinous consequences to millions of our citizens and to the national economy and to correct those conditions so that they shall not recur.

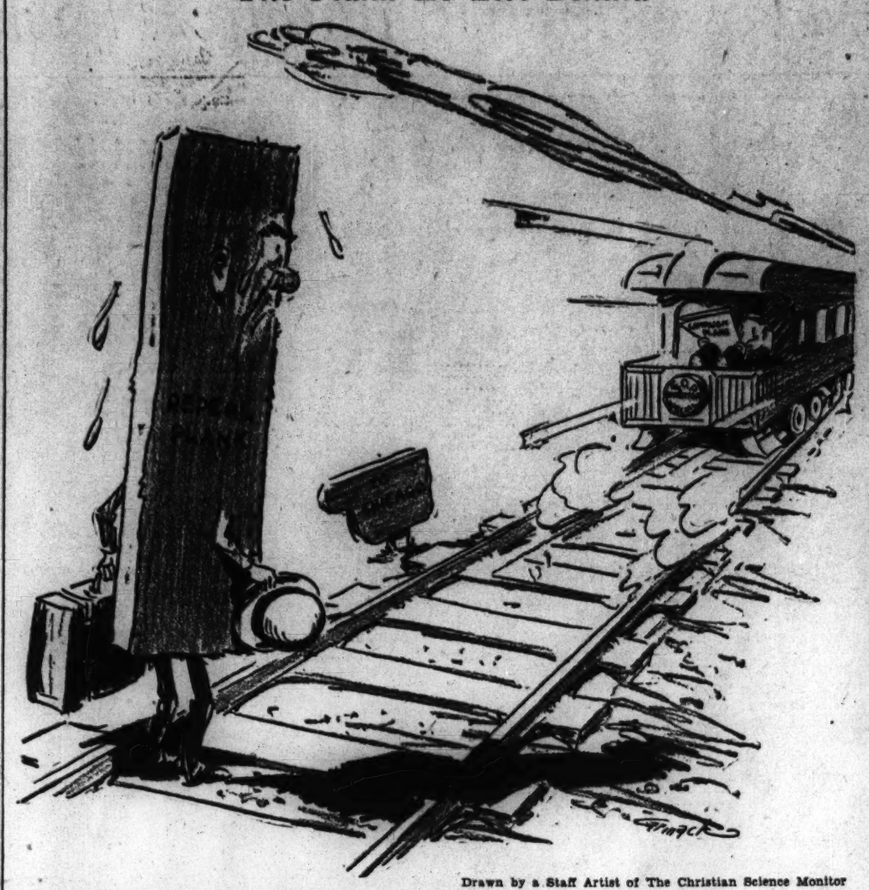
Recognizing that real relief to unemployment must come through a revival of industrial activity and agriculture to the promotion of which our every effort must be directed, our party in state and nation undertakes to do all in its power that is humanly possible to see that distress is fully relieved in accordance with American principles and traditions.

No successful solution of the problems before the country today can be expected from a Congress and a President separated by partisan lines, or opposed in purposes and principles. Responsibility cannot be placed unless a clear mandate is given by returning to Washington a Congress and a Chief Executive united in principles and program. The return to power of the Republican Party with that mandate is the duty of every voter who believes in the doctrines of the party and its program as herein stated. Nothing less, we believe, will insure the orderly recovery of the country and that return to prosperous days which every American so ardently desires.

The Republican Party faces the future unafraid!

With courage and confidence in ultimate success, we will strive against the forces that strike at our social and economic ideals, our political institutions.

The Plank He Left Behind



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Klieglights of Convention

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—White hats of the women, blue suits of the men and red backs of chairs help decorate the arena of the convention hall in almost as patriotic a fashion as the flag-bedecked ceiling itself. They blot out most of the other colors when viewed from the top balcony.

A smiling mite of a mechanical man, who alternately taps on the window with his stick and turns the pages of a book of Woman's Christian Temperance Union slogans, is drawing big crowds to the convention headquarters of Illinois temperance, prohibition and law enforcement groups on Madison Street, near the stadium.

With Will Rogers pushing a pencil among reporters in the press section, a stadium policeman was kept busy keeping the aisles about him clear. People congregated around him.

"Say, he talks that way naturally," was the delighted comment.

Mrs. Dolly Gann, seated in a box, grew curious when she noticed a newspaper girl making a sketch of her. "Please give me a brooming hat," she requested, smiling down on the artist.

The happy symbol of Republicanism, the elephant, appears in every possible form about town. In the Brown School, 75-year-old schoolhouse, just around the corner from the convention, paper elephants cut out by the children decorate the windows.

An orangeade vendor with a knack for modelling did an elephant in ice which was melting away when last seen. A Michigan Avenue shop has a window full of rare elephants in jade, amber and other semi-precious stones. There are certainly no less than 57 varieties. So that the smallest ivory elephonts can be seen, they have been placed under a magnifying glass.

The 35 "ask us another" girls stationed in Chicago hotels to help visiting Republican delegates out of difficult situations have had every kind of request under the sun, according to Mrs. B. Botsford Young, one of their number.

Just about the time he should have slid into his dress clothes for the big dinner to Secretary of War Hurley, one of the delegates discovered his wife had not packed them. He went to the dinner properly dressed, however, thanks to one of the shopping guides. Another visitor felt he had to send 500 postcards back home, but could not be bothered picking them out, so away one of the shoppers went to get them for him.

"Look at the way the women have come up in the world since I used to report conventions back in 1916 and 1920," a feminine spectator was heard to say from a seat high in the balcony. "Why now they are all over the place, and I can remember distinctly at the Republican convention in 1916 there were only three women on the floor."

Talkies shown on the back of motortrucks may play a big part in the next presidential campaign, enabling candidates to address street corner audiences in thousands of towns and cities at the same time.

Just to show how the scheme can be used, a local company is distributing postcards to delegates showing a motortruck with big lettering on each side, "Why We Should Vote for Herbert Hoover, Told in Talking Pictures," and on the rear a good-sized screen, showing Mr. Hoover's picture.

'Balconyite' Gets Vivid View of Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—It requires 103 steps to get to the topmost rows of the second balcony of the convention hall. There is a view of the convention far different from that obtained downstairs.

The brilliant rays of the powerful searchlights, when first turned on the audience, look like rays of bright afternoon sun beaming through stained windows of a cathedral.

The movement of the people in the arena during the big demonstration becomes a surging sea, and empty red chairs bob up here and there like schools of fish. In all of this, the "balconyite" seems at once to get a far-away bird's-eye view, and at the same time to be closer than he really is.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Maud G. Richardson, Beaumont, Texas
Mrs. Ine C. McKenrie, Gainesville, Texas.
Mrs. Grace M. Stevenson, Burbank, Calif.
William Stevenson, Burbank, Calif.
Miss Muriel Jamieson, New York, N. Y.
Frank B. Wilson, New York, N. Y.
Harald H. Heinrich, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ottilie Leach, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. E. L. Graham Reid, North Berwick, Scot.
C. C. Wisely, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Joseph M. Bryant, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. R. A. Peers, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Herman N. Karp, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
Herman N. Karp, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Olga L. Barrere, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Olga Oriéans, Auburndale, Mass.
Mrs. Frank C. Vogel, Providence, R. I.
Frank C. Vogel, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Herman F. De Voi, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Annie Carrington, Philadelphia, Penna.
Harold E. Bonser, Newburyport, Mass.
Mrs. Mildred T. Paelten, Bloomfield, N. J.
M. R. Paelten, Bloomfield, N. J.
Miss Lilian L. Biddle, Philadelphia, Penna.
Frederick N Branch, Queens Village, N. Y.
Miss Marion G. Pratt, Hartford, Conn.
George D. Eirker, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Martha D. Bohm, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Marion C. Thulin, Watertown, Mass.
Miss Helen M. Hackett, Watertown, Mass.

Hoover Renominated By G. O. P. Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

breaks into the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers" with a resonance which seems to shake the walls. This is the final note of the demonstration—27 minutes in all and the convention subsides into some semblance or order.

Slow in Assembling

A packed hall awaited for nearly an hour and a half after the allotted time Wednesday afternoon for the assemblage of the convention. The time was whiled away by music and horse play—the latter largely devoted to demonstrations against prohibition.

In a city which, to my personal knowledge, was governed by the liquor power for decades before prohibition went into effect, and which since that time has allowed itself to be preyed upon by racketeers and bootleggers, the temper of the galleries is naturally exceedingly wet.

In the last few minutes I have for the first time in my political experience seen the practice known as "rushing the growler" elevated to the position of an ideal of a Republican national convention. A sudden burst of cheering and applause calls attention to the appearance on the floor of men carrying aloft racks each holding six tin pails dripping with the foam of beer. "We demand repeal!" is printed in red on the placards which go dancing before and behind the barroom exhibit.

No doubt to many the exhibition was offensive. No doubt, too, many remembered when just such racks of beer were carried in and out of factories and workshops. For more than a decade bottles have replaced the "growler." It is not an auspicious sign for the Republican Party that even a minority of its representatives in convention assembled should set up the latter as its golden calf.

Plank Available

Copies of the prohibition plank which the committee will shortly present are now available. Like all compromises it is obviously disappointing to both factions. When Mr. James R. Garfield begins the reading of the platform the convention awaits with obvious impatience his arrival at this bitterly contested issue.

The declaration in favor of maintainence of the gold standard evokes faint applause; the advocacy of an international convention to consider the place of silver in the world seems to awaken more enthusiasm. But it is obvious that—ridiculous as it may seem—the future of beer and whisky interests the crowd much more than that of gold, silver, or the much-abused American farmer.

At last came the words "The Eighteenth Amendment." A cry goes up, perhaps like that which the Roman mob raised in the Colosseum when the announcement was made by heralds "The Christians to the lions."

The temper of the galleries was quickly made apparent by the violent boos and hisses which attended the initial references to law enforcement. Without awaiting the substance of the resolution, the crowd hissed the suggestion of enforcing the law against liquor. And this in the town that once put four anarchists to death for preaching just this doctrine!

Chairman Garfield interrupted his report to announce that the delegates, not the galleries, would determine the question. Thereafter the reading of the plank went on without serious interruption, seemingly because the great audience was confused by the various qualifications and weasel words which so complicated the recommendations that neither wets nor drys knew quite at what point to register approval or wrath.

Evasive Plank

How far party loyalty and admiration for Mr. Hoover may go to undo the depressing effect of this somewhat evasive plank on the liquor question is yet to be determined. The part of wisdom is to withhold final judgment until the Democrats shall have spoken. The drys will find a certain comfort in the reassertion of the idea of federal control of the liquor question, the protest against the return of the saloon and the flat repudiation of any of the bills for reconsideration of repeal.

Indeed, it is the feeling of drys here that they got the best of it. But the wets have won their opportunity to vote on certain modifications of the existing amendment, the chance to secure for wet states a measure of independence of prohibition, and most important of all, the proviso that whatever amendment shall be submitted shall be ratified not by state legislatures, but by conventions called for that purpose. This is a vital concession to the wets, opening the way for the control of state sentiment on the subject by the votes of the great cities; opening furthermore illimitable opportunities for corruption. It will probably be the clause most offensive to the drys. It is difficult to answer how it found place in so closely contested a report.

Hour by hour reports have come from the committee and in every case assurance was given that at the very least the states would be given their choice of the two methods of ratification provided by the Constitution. The plank as reported would limit them to the one most ardently desired by the wets and most contributory to corrupt methods of determining the issue. While we await the completion of the reading of the platform we learn that the report will be fought certainly by wets and perhaps by drys on the floor, and at this hour—10:15—the great throng is settling down to anticipation of an all night's struggle.

Hoover's Approval

The plank will doubtless be known as the President's plank. It has been seen and approved by him. Yet it is curiously out of accord with his utterances at the time of the presentation of the Wickersham report. At that time he said:

"I do, however, see serious objection to, and therefore must not be understood as recommending the commission's proposed revision of the Eighteenth Amendment, which is suggested by them for possible consideration at some future time if the continued effort at enforcement should not prove successful."

For the first time in many years a Republican convention has listened to a minority report on a major plank in the platform. Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, tall, white-haired, scholarly in mien, though endeared to the least scholarly faction of the party, rises to offer a flat "epeal plank. He gets an ovation which will perhaps net a presidential bee buzzing in the senatorial head.

Eight states rise en masse to applaud him—New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Indiana, New Jersey and Maine. Michigan and Washington engage in small scuffles over possession of their banners. The great body of the delegates sit silent and disapproving The demonstration which promised well peters out in less than five minutes. When the Senator completes the reading of his amendment the chair announces that a two-hour debate will be ordered, with one hour allotted to each side. And thereupon the Connecticut Senator launches into an attack upon the prohibition policy, while we settle down resignedly to listen and to question.

In Defense of Plank

Chairman Garfield in defense of the plank touches the wet mobs in the galleries on the raw, a good sign of an effective speaker. When he challenges the repealists to present a program and charges that they would restore conditions that "the younger generation knows nothing about," the galleries try to howl him down. He sticks to his guns and his charge, despite the disorder in the galleries. "This reminds me," he says, "of conventions of 20 or 30 years ago when the liquor dealers controlled them as the bootleggers do today."

Mr. Garfield presents his case with dignity and convincing marshaling of facts. Obviously irritated by the action of the galleries, he recommends to those who are to follow him to insist on their right to address the delegates. He is followed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Not in very good voice, Dr. Butler contributes to political epigrams this thought, "what slavery was 70 years ago, what the gold standard was 36 years ago, that the word repeal is today."

Then comes Ogden Mills, whose words are awaited with curiosity. If anything were needed to show that this is an Administration plank, the appearance of the Secretary of the Treasury in its behalf would be enough. On the other hand, his well-established reputation as a wet suggests that the plank has been so worded as to enlist support even among those who are not at heart wholly devoted to prohibition. But the old question is beginning to suggest itself—are any votes influenced by oratory? Probably every delegate knows now how he will vote when the hour of relief arrives. Let us ignore the remaining speakers, as they seem to do.

The roll call on the minority amendment begins at 1 a. m. The galleries, still crowded, cheer all wet votes, but the tally after the slow and wearisome roll results in 1164 votes being cast, the ayes supporting the minority report, 472; noes, 681. The majority report thereupon being put to a viva voce vote is carried.

New Republican Committee Named At Convention

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—The new Republican National Committee approved today by the convention follows:

Alabama—O. D. Street, Mrs. C. D. Kennamer.
Arizona—Frank Hitchcock, Mrs. Wilma D. Royal.
Arkansas—Wallace Townsend, Mrs. A. C. Remmel.
California—Mark L. Requa, Mrs. Edith W. Vandewater.
Colorado—Lawrence Phillips, Lucy E. Hillman.
Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback, Mrs. Katherine Byrne.
Delaware—C. Douglas Buck, Julia H. Tallman.
Florida—John E. Harris, Mrs. Sidney C. Brown.
Georgia — James Arnold, Mrs. Bertha M. Field.
Idaho — Ezra Whitlaw, Emma Choucrach.
Illinois—Mrs. Bertha Baur (other not yet named).
Indiana—George A. Ball, Miss Dorothy Cunningham.
Iowa—H. E. Spangler, Miss Martha McClure.
Kansas—David W. Mulvane, Mrs. R. R. Bittman.
Kentucky—J. Matt Chilton, Mrs. A. T. Hert.
Louisiana—Ernest Lee Jahncke, Mrs. Roberta Grimmet.
Maine—John W. Simpson, Mrs. Anne Gannett.
Maryland—Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Mrs. Calvin Gabriel.
Massachusetts—John Richardson, Mabel C. Batchelder (Mrs. Frank Roe).
Michigan—James Davidson, Mrs. Frances W. Steketee.
Minnesota—Claude H. MacKenzie, Mrs. Stanley Fosseen.
Mississippi—Perry Howard, Mrs. Mary C. Booze.
Missouri—Dr. E. B. Clements, Mrs. Grance Semple Burlingham.
Montana—Joseph D. Scanlon, Mrs. L. O. Evans.
Nebraska—C. N. McCloud, Mrs. Viola J. Cameron.
Nevada—George Wingfield, Mrs. Mary Fransman.
New Hampshire—Robert P. Burroughs, Nellie Day Parker.
New Jersey—Daniel E. Pomeroy, Mrs. Edna Conklin.
New Mexico—Bronson Cutting, Mrs. Margaret Midler.
New York—Charles D. Hilles, Ruth Baker Pratt.
North Carolina—Charles A. Jonas, Mrs. W. E. Kennen.
North Dakota—William Stern, Mrs. Selma Stenerson.
Ohio—Walter F. Brown, Mrs. Katherine K. Rown.
Oklahoma—W. B. Skelley, Mrs. Horace H. Sayr.
Oregon—Ralph E. Williams, Mrs. Pat Allen.
Pennsylvania—Jay Cooke, Mrs. Marion Margery Scranton.
Rhode Island—Frederick S. Peck, Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons.
South Carolina—J. C. Hambright, Miss Clara Harrigal.
South Dakota—S. X. Way, Mrs. Mabel Newman.
Tennessee—J. Will Taylor, Mrs. A. B. McLane.
Texas—R. B. Creager, Mrs. Lena Gay Moro.
Utah—Ernest Bamberger, Mrs. Jeanette Morrell.
Vermont—Earl S. Kinsley, Mrs. Margaret S. Tucker.
Virginia—Joseph L. Crupper, Mrs. Murray Boocock.
Washington—Mark E. Reed, Mrs. E. C. Young.
West Virginia—W. E. Hallanan, Clara L. Ebert.
Wisconsin — George Vits, Mrs. Harry Thomas.
Wyoming—Patrick Sullivan, Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks.
Alaska—E. A. Rasmusson, Mrs. Frank I. Reed.
District of Columbia—Edward F. Colladay, Mrs. Virginia Wythe Speel.
Hawaii—James P. Winne, Princess Kawananakoa.
Philippines — C. M. Cotterman, Miss Margaret Wilson.
Porto Rico—Dr. Germanico S. Belavel, and Martha Robert de Romeu.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD POLO TEAM IN FINAL

To Oppose Yale—Defeats West Point 7 to 6 in Hard Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 16—The pony polo team of Harvard University won its way into the final round of the United States intercollegiate championship at the expense of the present champions and holders of the Carnochan Cup, the team of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, on the field of the Rye Turf and Polo Club, yesterday afternoon, and will oppose the team of Yale University for the title on Saturday afternoon.

Harvard conceding a handicap of two goals to the cadets, had the hardest sort of a struggle, interrupted in part by rain, to force out the champions by a score of 7 to 6. Only by the finest sort of defense in the last few moments of play were they able to head off a tying goal, as the well organized cadet team was close to the Harvard goal, with a fully developed attack, which had brought it within hailing distance only a minute before. Duff W. Sudduth '34, the new No. 1 for the cadets, was close to the tying score for his fourth goal, when the final bell came.

As far as individual brilliancy went, the higher handicapped members of the Harvard team excelled, but not until they abandoned individual play and got working as a team, especially on defense in the later chukkers, were they able to prevent the cadets from retaining their handicap lead. Twice they tied the score, in the first half, at three all, and just at the start of the fourth chukker at five all, but the adoption of closer defense work from that time, really gave them the victory, as the cadets needed room for their maneuvers, and crowding threw the play off. The summary:

Positions	HARVARD	WEST POINT
No. 1	Charles C. Rumsey	Duff W. Sudduth
2	Frederick S. Nicholas	Charles W. Thayer
3	Lowell S. Dillingham	George R. Grunert
Back	Crispin Cooke	Bruce von Gerichter Scott

Score—Harvard 7, United States Military Academy 6. Goals—Rumsey 3, Nicholas 2, Dillingham 2, for Harvard; Sudduth 3, Scott, by handicap 2 for U. S. M. A. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

COACHES TO GATHER DURING OLYMPICS

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 16—There will be one group of a sporting fraternity here during the Olympic Games that, although interested in the Xth Olympiad, will be more wrapped up in themselves—football coaches. The leading coaches of the country are to be guests of Southern California, July 19 to Aug. 8, when members of the American Football Coaches Association will be here for their midsummer convention and the Olympic Games.

The convention banquet will be held Aug. 7, the night before the night football game between the seniors of Harvard, Yale and Princeton and Southern California, Stanford and California. The big event for coaches will be the game in the Olympic Stadium.

21 CREWS ON HUDSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16—The Hudson River around these parts was decidedly churned by manhandled oars here yesterday when all 21 crews of eight colleges took workouts in the morning and afternoon. It was the first really hot day and all the crews took it easy. Practice starts and miles of rowing comprised the workouts without paying attention to speed. With the race only four days away crew followers are whispering their choices rather hesitatingly. In all three races there seems to be no generally favored choice for first, second or third. Some will unhesitatingly name the crew they believe has no chance, however.

LIGHT WORK FOR YALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 16—Yale had a comparatively light workout yesterday since the varsity had undergone two four-mile time rows in four days. Coach Ed Leader permitted the oarsmen to visit D. H. Whitney's yacht Captiza during the day and did not call the varsity to ... until after 6:30 o'clock. The evening workout found the men upstream practicing racing starts and staging a short sprint for special movie recordings. Although the freshmen had a time trial the clocking was not announced. The junior varsity and combination eights worked out upstream. No changes have been announced yet in the jayvee seating.

HARVARD ROWS MILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED TOP, Conn., June 16—Harvard's varsity oarsmen rowed and paddled miles here yesterday. Since their recent time trials in which they took advantage of favorable conditions to make fast time, Coach Whiteside has pointed toward polish. In efforts to develop smoothness along with its present life and power, the varsity engaged in lengthy and hard workouts yesterday, particularly in the evening when some 10 or more miles were rowed. The junior varsity and freshmen eight rowed time trials at different times over the upper two-mile course, but their times were not announced.

MARSTON WINS CUP

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—Max R. Marston, of Philadelphia, former United States amateur champion, shot workmanlike golf Wednesday to defeat W. Hamilton Gardner, of Buffalo, N. Y., one-time Yale star, in the final of the Lynnewood Hall Cup tournament. In winning 3 and 2, Marston scored his fourth Lynnewood Hall victory. Gardner won the cup in 1930 and was well in front last year when he was forced to withdraw. In the semi-finals Marston beat Van Horn Ely Jr. of this city, 3 and 1, while Gardner downed David S. Gamble 3d, Yale University player, 2 and 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	36	23	.610
Columbus	34	26	.567
Indianapolis	31	26	.544
Milwaukee	29	26	.527
Kansas City	28	30	.483
Toledo	26	32	.448
Louisville	24	30	.444
St. Paul	19	34	.358

RESULTS JUNE 15

Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 2.
Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 4.
Toledo 6, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 8, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul at Columbus (postponed).

R. Y. S. ELECTS COLONEL NEILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Col. D. F. D. Neill, D. S. O.—one of the cleverest racing yachtsmen the world has ever known—has recently been elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the most exclusive organization in sport. His racing career began half a century ago and he took part in all of the attempts made by the late Sir Thomas Lipton to win the America's Cup.

MRS. VARE WINS EASTERN TITLE

Lowers Course Record With a 73 and Sets Tourney Mark With 232

EASTERN WOMEN GOLF CHAMPIONS

1906—Miss Fanny C. Osgood.
1907—Miss Mary B. Adams.
1908—Miss Fanny C. Osgood.
1909—Miss Mary B. Adams.
1910—Miss Fanny C. Osgood.
1911—Mrs. E. H. Barlow.
1912—Mrs. E. H. Barlow.
1913—Mrs. E. H. Barlow.
1914—Mrs. H. A. Jackson.
1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck.
1916—Mrs. W. J. Gavin.
1919—Mrs. E. H. Barlow.
1920—Mrs. E. H. Barlow.
1921—Mrs. E. H. Barlow.
1922—Miss Glenna Collett.
1923—Miss Glenna Collett.
1924—Miss Glenna Collett.
1925—Miss Maureen Orcutt.
1926—Mrs. H. B. Stetson.
1927—Miss Glenna Collett.
1928—Miss Maureen Orcutt.
1929—Miss Maureen Orcutt.
1930—Miss Frances Williams.
1931—Miss Helen L. Hicks.
1932—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 16—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., née Collett, of the Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, won the Women's Eastern Golf Association championship over The Merion Cricket Club's east course here yesterday. Mrs. Vare, who won this title in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1927 as Glenna Collett, shot a brilliant round of 73 yesterday for a record-breaking 54-hole medal play score of 232, which cuts nine strokes from the eastern championship record set by Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J. Mrs Vare suceeds Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., N.Y., United States champion, who did not defend her eastern crown, but who will play in the Griscom Cup matches starting today.

Mrs. Vare's sub-par round of 73 yesterday wiped out the records she made on Tuesday with a round of 74, namely the best single round in an eastern championship and the competitive course record for women at Merion.

Second place in this twenty-fourth tournament of the Women's Eastern Golf Association went to Miss Dorothy Hunter of the Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, Mass.; Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club and Miss Martha Parker of White Plains, N. Y., all tied with scores of 249, 17 strokes behind the winner. Curiously enough, all of the three women tied for second scored 87's on the third and last day of the tournament. Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. of the Concord (Mass.) Country Club scored an 83 on the last day, but her other rounds of 84 and 87 gave her a total of 254 for fifth place, two strokes better than that made by Miss Catherine Singer of Rye, N. Y.

Miss Edith A. Quier of The Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, and Miss Frances Williams of the St. David's (Penna.) Golf Club, 1930 champion, tied for sixth place with scores of 257. Miss Williams posted an 82 on the last day, but her 90 on Tuesday and 85 on Monday prevented a higher place at the finish.

Philadelphia's five-player team won the Fanny C. Osgood Shield by returning a score of 1243 for 54 holes. New York was runnerup with 1294. Boston finished third.

The scores of the eastern championship follow:

Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr. Philadelphia C. C.	85	74	73	232
Dorothy Hunter, Newton	83	79	87	249
Mrs. C. H. Venderbeck, Philadelphia C. C.	78	84	87	249
Martha Parker, New York	82	83	87	249
Mrs. E. H. Baker, Concord	84	87	83	254
Catherine Singer, Rye	85	90	81	256
Edith A. Quier, Hunt. Valley	87	85	85	257
Frances Williams, St. David's	85	90	82	257
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion	91	80	87	258
Mrs. R. C. Lake, Flushing	87	86	88	261
Mrs. L. G. Federman, N. Y.	87	87	90	264
Mrs. Glutting, Short Hills	87	95	86	268
M. Fisher, Tuckahoe	93	90	85	268
Mrs. P. L. Corson, Merion	85	95	91	271
Mrs. H. March, Glen Head	93	89	92	274
Mrs. B. F. Briggs, Pelham	88	91	96	275
Rosamond Vaher, Belmont S.	89	94	93	276
Mrs. K. F. Scheidt, White Marsh	93	90	93	276
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Hunt. Valley	95	92	89	276
H. Silleck, Greenwich	91	92	84	277
Jane McCullough, Hunt. Valley	97	95	85	277
Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Garden City	93	94	90	277
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, St. David's	88	96	93	277
Mrs. C. Button, Phil. Cricket	92	88	98	278
Mrs. J. S. Disston Jr., Phila. Cricket	93	92	93	278
Mrs. J. L. Welsh, Gulph Mills	101	88	90	279
Beatrice Gottlieb, Lakeville	91	97	91	279
Abigale Vare, White Marsh	91	93	97	281
Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Gulph Mills	92	96	93	281
Mrs. Harry Dodge, Boston	94	96	92	282
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion	94	100	88	282
Mrs. P. L. Stephenson, Hunt. Valley	95	95	94	283
Rosalie Knapp, Glen Head	89	99	94	283
Mrs. D. B. Wentz Jr., Hunt. Valley	92	96	96	284
Mrs. T. E. Welderseim, Phil. C.	93	94	97	284
Betty Bayuk, Philmont	98	90	99	287
D. M. Smith, Pomonok	95	97	96	288
Mrs. Samuel Laird Jr., Rye	99	93	96	288
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	101	89	99	289
Mrs. J. F. Mohr, Phila. Cricket	97	93	99	289
Mrs. A. Richardson, St. David's	99	93	98	290
Mrs. A. Garthwaite, St. David's	102	95	96	293
L. Maxwell, Gulph Mills	98	102	96	296
Mrs. S. E. Martin, Hunt. Valley	101	103	94	298
Mrs. K. B. Bragg, Phil. C. C.	98	98	102	298
B. Weaver, Hunt Valley	100	97	105	302
Mrs. ... Osborne, Sparkhill	100	103	101	303
Mrs. T. Morrison Jr., Merion	109	102	92	303
Mrs. G. S. Munson, Gulph Mills	100	98	105	303
Mrs. W. Halnan, Watertown	104	97	104	305
Mrs. Walter Jannel, Merion	99	110	98	307
Mrs. R. E. Norton, Gulph Mills	107	106	99	312
E. Todd, St. David's	102	108	113	323
Mrs. R. Payson, Portland	105	113	105	323
Mrs. L. Jenkins, Staten Island	113	108	106	327

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	36	21	.632
Baltimore	36	24	.600
Newark	34	26	.576
Rochester	32	27	.542
Montreal	31	28	.525
Jersey City	27	35	.435
Toronto	22	35	.386
Reading	17	40	.298

RESULTS JUNE 15

Newark 8, Toronto 5.
Newark 5, Toronto 2.
Rochester 6, Jersey City 4.
Rochester 7, Jersey City 6.
Buffalo 12, Baltimore 6.
Buffalo 2, Baltimore 2 (5-inning tie).
Reading 6, Montreal 1.
Montreal 4, Reading 2.

STALLER WINS MISSOURI GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Missouri state amateur golf championship this year went to Frank Staller, Kansas City youth. Staller recently defeated Jimmy Manion of St. Louis, 7 and 6, in the final. Manion has won the state title four times.

Harvard Corinthians Are Leading in College Races

INTERCOLLEGIATE YACHTING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

College	Points
Harvard	55½
Princeton	49¾
Williams	46
Yale	43¼
Dartmouth	30
Cornell	11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 16—By taking one first, two seconds, one third, one seventh and one eighth place in the three races held in the annual Intercollegiate Yachting Association championship off this place yesterday, Harvard yachtsmen entered the second day of racing with 55½ points to their credit as against 48¼ to the credit of Princeton, which was second, and 46 for Williams, which was in third place.

The yachts used in the series of races are of the Atlantic coast class. In the morning race there was considerable fog and little breeze. Frank L. Young '33 was the Harvard skipper who was first to finish, covering the four-mile course in 56m. 56s., almost two minutes ahead of William L. Crow '33, skipper of one of the Princeton yachts.

Conditions were better for racing in the afternoon. Lawrence H. Reybine '34 of Yale was the winner of the first of the afternoon races, covering the six-mile course in 1h. 44m. 24s., only 40 seconds ahead of William B. Cudahy '34 of Harvard. The third race was over a five-mile course and Peter H. B. Cumming '33 of Princeton was the winning skipper, covering the course in 2h. 31m. 46s. F. L. Young of Harvard was second by about two minutes. The summary.

FIRST RACE

Start, 11:30 a. m. Course, 4 miles.

College and Skipper	Finish
Harvard, F. L. Young	12:36:56
Princeton, W. L. Crow	12:38:04
Williams, J. D. Fox	12:39:01
Yale, J. E. Muhifeld	12:36:35
Williams, F. J. Mather	12:36:54
Dartmouth, J. H. King	12:38:28
Harvard, W. B. Cudahy	12:43:33
Dartmouth, G. H. Zimmerman Jr.	12:44:19
Princeton, P. H. B. Cumming	12:44:32
Cornell, R. C. McCollom	12:46:24
Cornell, Emery Thompson Jr.	1:04:24
Yale, L. H. Reybine	D.N.F.

SECOND RACE

Start, 2:10 p. m. Course, 6 miles

College and Skipper	Finish
Yale, L. H. Reybine	3:54:24
Harvard, W. B. Cudahy	3:56:04
Princeton, P. H. B. Cumming	3:56:50
Williams, J. D. Fox	3:56:54
Yale, J. E. Muhifeld	3:57:03
Dartmouth, G. H. Zimmerman Jr.	3:57:16
Williams, F. J. Mather	3:57:28
Harvard, F. L. Young	3:56:25
Dartmouth, J. H. King	3:58:30
Cornell, R. C. McCollom	3:58:34
Princeton, W. L. Crow	3:59:28
Cornell, Emery Thompson Jr.	4:11:09

THIRD RACE

Start 4:10 p. m. Course, 5 miles.

College and Skipper	Finish
Princeton, P. H. B. Cumming	6:41:46
Harvard, F. L. Young	6:43:31
Harvard, W. B. Cudahy	6:45:54
Princeton, W. L. Crow	6:47:10
Williams, J. D. Fox	6:47:12
Yale, J. F. Muhifeld	6:52:58
Yale, L. H. Reybine	6:55:42
Williams, F. J. Mather	7:06:54
Dartmouth, G. H. Zimmerman Jr.	7:07:39
Dartmouth, J. H. King	7:32:27
Cornell, R. C. McCollom	7:33:44
Cornell, Emery Thompson Jr.	D.N.F.

GIANTS TAKE SIXTH IN ROW

Beat Cubs and Climb Into Fourth Place in National

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	31	23	.574
Boston	30	25	.545
Pittsburgh	25	24	.510
New York	25	25	.500
Brooklyn	27	29	.482
St. Louis	25	27	.481
Philadelphia	28	31	.475
Cincinnati	27	34	.443

RESULTS JUNE 15

New York 6, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 4 (8 innings).

The New York Giants won their sixth straight game yesterday by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 6 to 3, and took sole possession of fourth place in the National League standing. It is the first time in several weeks that the Giants have been in the first division. Pittsburgh opened its series at Braves Field by beating Boston, 5 to 2. Red Lucas and the Cincinnati Reds were too much for Brooklyn, the score being 5 to 1. Philadelphia won an abbreviated contest from St. Louis, 7 to 4.

A costly error by Billy Herman, young Chicago second baseman, let the Giants rally for five runs in the eighth inning. Two were out in that inning with the bases full when Freddy Lindstrom hit what seemed an easy grounder in Herman's direction, but the young Cub missed the ball and two runs came across. Three more Giants scored before the third out could be made. New York's first run came in the third as a result of a Johnny Vergez homer. Fred Fitzsimmons worked eight innings for the Giants and then left for a pinch hitter. Gibson finished.

The Pirates pounded Ed Brandt for 15 safeties and staged their winning rally in the eighth. Tony Piet's triple drove in two runs in that inning. Meine and Swift held the Braves to five hits, both of Boston's runs being unearned. Piet's bad throw with the bases full in the sixth let in the two runs. Gus Suhr made three singles for the Pirates and accounted for three runs. Two of Boston's five hits were made by Urbanski.

Babe Herman and Red Lucas combined to put across a victory over the Dodgers. The former batted in three runs with a double, triple and homer, while Lucas limited the losers to seven scattered hits. After the first inning the Dodgers could not touch Lucas. Hack Wilson drove in that single Brooklyn run. Clark pitched for Max Carey's club, but could not keep pace with Lucas. Wally Gilbert and Wally Roettger each made two hits for the Reds.

The Phillies and Cardinals each scored four runs in the first inning, but after that the champions could not do a thing in the run-getting line. Ed Holley settled down after that opening inning and pitched shutout ball. Pinky Whitney proved the real Phillie star of the game by hitting a homer with the bases full in the first. Sylvester Johnson, Cardinal pitcher, was touched for 11 hits during five innings. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	x	6	8	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries — Fitzsimmons, Gibson and Hogan, O'Farrell; Malone and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Magerkurth, Barr and Rigler. Time—1h. 48m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	5	15	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	0

Batteries—Meine, Swift and Grace, Padden; Brandt and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Stark and Klem. Time—3h. 7m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	11	1
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Lucas and Lombardi; Clark and Sukeforth. Umpires—Quigley, Donnelly and Pfirman. Time—1h. 43m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	2	0	0	1	0	—			7	12	0
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	0	—			4	8	0

Batteries—Holley and Davis; Johnson, Stout and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 41m.

BROWN ELECTS KROEGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16—Members of the Brown University baseball team elected Arthur P. Kroeger '33 of St. Albans, L. I., captain for next year. He plays centre field.

Frame of Harvard In Fourth Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—Donald M. Frame of Harvard, and several of his teammates, and the entire team of New York University, headed by Sidney Seligson, appear to have the upper hand among the few high-class tennis players who entered the eastern intercollegiate tennis championship, now robbed of much of its value by its transfer to clay, as the result of the second day of play at the Apawamis Club, Rye, yesterday.

Frame, at the top of the draw, defeated Joseph George Schaffer of the University of Alabama, in the third round, while Harrison W. Cole, in the lower half, also reached a quarterfinal bracket for the Cambridge institution, and Sebert E. Davenport 3d, second-string Harvard player, is also still in the running.

Seligson, younger brother of the former intercollegiate title holder, now metropolitan champion, also reached the quarterfinal round at the foot of the draw, by a victory over Paul W. Peavy Jr. of Colgate, but had a hard struggle, losing the first set, to win at 7—9, 6—1, 6—2. Donald Hawley, another New York University player, also came through and will meet Frame today. But Sidney Berger, second-string player for the Hall of Fame, was compelled to default in the third set to H. C. Christiansen of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, the score being 3—6, 9—7, 4—0, in favor of the Philadelphian.

Rain interrupted play and delayed the tourney again yesterday, but it is expected to be concluded on Saturday. The summary:

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Second Round

J. G. Shaffer, Alabama, defeated Jerome Courtney, Columbia, 7—5, 6—2.

Donald Hawley, New York, defeated John Burt, Rutgers, 6—4, 6—4.

John Nogrady, St. John's, Brooklyn, defeated Harold Tompkins, Colgate, 6—4, 6—2.

Sebert E. Davenport 3d, Harvard, won from R. L. Moore, Columbia, by default.

William Young, Hamilton, defeated W. M. Streicker, Philadelphia Osteopathy, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Henry Bassford Jr., Yale, defeated Julius Tavalin, St. John's, 6—4, 6—4.

Allen Swarze, New York, defeated Eugene Roth, Long Island, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

H. C. Christiansen, Philadelphia Osteopathy, defeated Edmund Reiley, Fordham, 6—1, 6—1.

Irving Lindenbaum, St. John's, defeated Nathan Tufts Jr., Colgate, 8—6, 0—6, 6—0.

Arthur Pritchard, Rutgers, defeated Emanuel Klauser, St. John's, 8—7, 6—0, 6—3.

Third Round

Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated Schaffer, 6—0, 6—3.

Hawley defeated Nogrady, 6—0, 6—4.

Christianaen defeated Sidney Berger, New York, 3—6, 9—7, 4—0, and default.

Harrison W. Cole, Harvard, defeated Lindenbaum, 6—3, 6—2.

Leonard Hartman, Columbia, defeated Pritchard, 6—0, 6—3.

Sidney Seligson, New York, defeated Paul W. Peavy Jr., Colgate, 7—9, 6—1, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

Sebert E. Davenport 3d and F. G. Canfield, Harvard, defeated Henry Bassford Jr. and John Hamilton, Yale, 6—3, 7—5.

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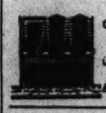

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N. Y. STOPPED BY WHITE SOX

Herb Pennock Loses Pitching Battle on Lary's Error

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	38	17	.691
Philadelphia	32	25	.561
Washington	32	25	.561
Detroit	29	25	.537
Cleveland	31	27	.534
St. Louis	29	26	.527
Chicago	20	34	.370
Boston	11	43	.204

RESULTS JUNE 15

Chicago 2, New York 1.
Cleveland 9, Boston 3.
Detroit 7, Washington 6.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 8.

The Chicago White Sox, behind Sam Jones, defeated Herb Pennock and the New York Yankees yesterday in the American League by the score of 2 to 1. It was Pennock's first defeat of the 1932 season and, strange to relate, was the best game he has pitched so far. The other two pennant contenders in the junior circuit, Washington and Philadelphia, also lost. Detroit triumphed over the Senators, 7 to 6, while the A's dropped their contest to St. Louis, 9 to 8. Cleveland beat Boston in the remaining game, 9 to 3.

Two runs in the eighth inning, one of them unearned, cost Herb Pennock a well-pitched game. Manager Lew Fonseca of the White Sox called for pinch hitters in that eighth and one of them, Bob Seeds, came through brilliantly. Charley Berry batted for Jones and struck out, but Seeds went in for Funk and connected with a long triple. Jack Hayes immediately followed with a single, Seeds scoring the tying run. Hayes advanced to second on an infield out and scored when Lary fumbled Fothergill's smash. Lou Gehrig's fourteenth homer of the season gave the Yankees a run in the second.

Earl Webb, playing his first game for the Tigers, combined with Gerald Walker to defeat the Senators. The two big outfielders figured in the scoring of all of Detroit's runs. Webb hit two doubles, drove in two runs and scored two himself, while Walker had two doubles and a single, batted in three runs and scored another Wyatt and Hogsett divided the pitching for the Tigers, the former getting the victory. Heinie Manush made four hits for the losers in four times at bat.

With the bases full and two out in the last of the ninth, LeRoy Mahaffey, Philadelphia right-hander, hit Jimmy Levey with a pitched ball and forced in Rick Ferrell with the winning run of the game. The A's took the lead in the first inning, but Fred Schulte's homer tied the score in the third. The champions again went ahead and stayed there until the ninth. The Browns drove Tony Freitas, who started, from the box in the fifth. McNair hit a homer for the losers.

Wes Ferrell won his twelfth victory of the season yesterday by holding down the Boston hits in the pinches. The Indians gave the big right-hander good support at the bat, taking an early lead and holding it. Joe Vosmik batted in six runs for the Indians with two singles, a double and triple. Earl Averill hit a homer and single, driving in two runs. Roy Johnson, playing his first game for the Red Sox, hit a home run and two singles. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	2	6	1
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2

Batteries—Jones, Faber and Grube; Pennock and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Guthrie and Geisel. Time—1h. 45m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	x	7	10	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	4	11	0

Batteries—Wyatt, Hogsett and Hayworth; Crowder, Burke, Thomas and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Wyatt. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Owens. Time—2h. 12m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	—	9	13	3
Philadelphia	7	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	—	8	11	0

Batteries—Hadley, Stewart, Gray and Ferrell; Freitas, Mahaffey and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Gray. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h. 15m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	x	—	9	14	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—	3	10	5

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Michaels, Lisenbee, Moore and Tate. Losing pitcher—Michaels. Umpires—Nallin and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 43m.

ALABAMA DEAN PAINTS ROSY FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—College graduates of 1932 who will seek their places in the world of business are, in a way, more fortunate than those who began their careers in boom times, Dean Lee Bidgood of the school of commerce and business administration of the University of Alabama told an assembly of the commerce school at senior class day exercises.

Dean Bidgood said that latest figures available show that 70,000 undergraduates and graduates are enrolled in commerce schools of the country today. He added that 400 institutions of higher learning are giving instruction in commercial courses, and that of that number 46 are members of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business. The 400 schools will turn out 6000 graduates during the present school year.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	45	29	.608
Portland	42	32	.568
San Francisco	40	31	.563
Los Angeles	38	35	.507
Seattle	35	39	.473
Oakland	34	38	.472
Sacramento	31	42	.425
Missions	28	45	.384

RESULTS JUNE 15

Missions 3, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 3, Sacramento 1.
Seattle 4, Portland 3.
San Francisco 7, Hollywood 0.

MRS. HERVIG WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUREL, Miss.—The Mississippi state women's golf championship went to Mrs. Otto Hervig of Laurel, 1926 titleholder, recently when she defeated Mrs. A. K. Richardson of Meridian, 4 and 2. Mrs. Hervig succeeds Mrs. Ben Fitzhugh of Vicksburg, who did not defend.

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Harvard 7, West Point 6.

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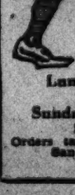

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THE HOME FORUM

Rabbits Reproachful and Otherwise

IT WAS the reproachful gaze of the rabbit sitting under the lilac bush that reminded us not to meddle in the affairs of others. After all, a family of rabbits that troubles no one has a right to the ordering of its own household. That is only one of the things we learned during those two weeks, and this is how it came about.

Out at the edge of the garden, near some clumps of tall grass, we discovered by chance one day a little patch of straw interspersed with fluffs of gray fur. It was a clever camouflage and a subtle one; none of your same-color-as-the-background strategy, but the more daring and more effective disguise or a surface that blends into one blur at a short distance. The gentlest of investigations revealed that it was a wild rabbit's nest, and that inside, cuddled down deep in the warm earth, were at least seven tiny rabbits, ludicrously large as to ears and appealingly trustful. The mother rabbit had burrowed down eight inches or so to make a shelter for them, and had pulled over them a covering of straw and of fur plucked from her own soft coat. It was woven loosely enough to give them air; and no doubt they could regard the outside world, including us, with their bright inquiring eyes.

During the day we looked at the nest often, watching for the mother rabbit to return; but, after all our vigilance, the first evidence of her presence appeared when we walked out toward evening and saw the top of the nest moving up and down gently. When we came nearer, she popped her head out at us indignantly, her great ears erect. Has a breadwinner no rest, she seemed to say, when she reaches her home after a long day? We withdrew in chagrin.

The next day when we looked for the rabbits we thought they had gone, because the slight lifting of the straw which had before disclosed small noses and yellow-lined ears was now unproductive of any such delightful result. Just as we had sadly concluded that we had frightened them all away, we noticed a tiny movement of the loose straw in what had been the bottom of the nest. The mother had burrowed to a lower level for her family, and there they were, snugly and compactly curled together at least six inches deeper than before. We had made only a little chink in the straw to find them, and this we gently replaced. The last thing we wanted to do was to make the mother rabbit uneasy; and apparently she was never troubled again, because, through the two weeks and more they stayed in our yard, that was the only move of defense she made, —unless we except the stare she directed at us from under the lilac bush. I am coming to that.

It is all very well to talk of rabbits being gentle and unpresuming. Having been stared at by one who was aroused to righteous indignation, I can testify that they can be most disconcerting. We deserved chastisement, but at least our intentions were excellent. About the third day of the rabbits' stay, we decided to protect the nest with some chicken wire. We made a little covering over and around the patch of straw, and agreed that the mother rabbit would burrow under the improvised fence to reach her young, while it would protect them from less benevolent visitors. Of course it was a stupid thing to do; bright shiny chicken wire is a poor camouflage, and a mother rabbit is the ablest judge of how best to protect her family and to get into their nest. We were well pleased with our good deed, however, and repaired to the side porch.

In a few minutes we saw, out under a lilac bush not twenty feet away, a gray rabbit up on her hind feet, looking at us fixedly and with unmistakable accusation. Obviously, she did not relish having her domestic arrangements tampered with in so high-handed a way. She remained there two or three minutes, not moving; then one of us went out the back door, over to the nest, and removed the chicken wire. Our critic watched the proceeding with close attention, and finally hopped off, satisfied probably to return to her young by a roundabout and concealed route. That was how we learned our lesson from the stare of a rabbit.

After that, all went well. Each time we peeped at the small rabbits under their covering of straw and fur, their ears were a little longer, their soft coats a little thicker. And how motionless they were when we looked at them! Only their bright eyes moved, following us. Later, when they began to venture outside and hop about in the grass and underbrush a little each day, they were so quick it was hard to think of them as the same tiny creatures who had cuddled close and unmoving in their nest.

At the hopping about stage of their development, they amazed us with their agility. While they were still ridiculously small, they could jump farther than their mother. They were reasonably tame, but cautious, and marvelously clever at concealing themselves. Often we thought we spied one of them under a bit of shrubbery or in the shadow of tall grasses, but even as we looked we could not be certain, for it crouched so still and wary that it might itself have been a patch of shadow; and not until we looked at the same spot a few minutes later, to find the shadow gone, were we sure it had been a rabbit!

A week or so ago, with only a little series of hops for farewell, they went off into the woods behind their mother, scorning the infantile comfort of the nest. After all, at three weeks or so, one must begin to make one's way in the world. Seldom have we had more interesting guests, and we miss them. Rabbits do not trouble with bread-and-butter letters, but once or twice at night we have seen a couple of them hopping in and out of the shadows at the far edge of the garden. They sit up politely for a moment and then, the social amenities attended to, they scamper away.

A. L. C.

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A Vast Cactus Garden

From Arizona and Texas southward through Sonora and Chihuahua, into southern Mexico, and far on to Argentina, there stretches one vast and magnificent cactus garden. If the fancier can sustain his enthusiasm with his little pots and window box, a visit to any part of this vast garden would lift him into the sublimest heights of ecstasy. In many parts of this domain the cacti are the most conspicuous plants of the desert; in other parts they are mingled with shrubs, diminutive trees, or patches of showy flowering plants. Hillsides are covered with the giants of the cactus family, twenty to thirty feet in height, plains are covered with the bushy kinds in great variety. Everywhere there is the mixture of different types of cactus and dissimilar sorts of shrubs and bushes which gives the traveler the feeling that the whole display has been planted and arranged for his elevation and delight.

The landscape which is so pleasing as a whole is equally effective in every detail. There is a graceful fitness in the location of every plant and in the composition of every group of plants. The most skilful and appreciative landscape architect would find nothing that he could improve. . . .

Those who look out over great stretches of landscape in which cacti are the dominant plants are prompted to ask what possible uses may be made of them. The answer will include a number of rather incidental and relatively unimportant items, and will have to be summed up by admitting that the greatest possibility for these bizarre plants is, after all, their utilization as horticultural material and their natural function of giving a striking character to landscape which would otherwise be rather tame.—From "The Cactus and Its Home," by FORREST SHREVE.

To an Imprisoned Butterfly

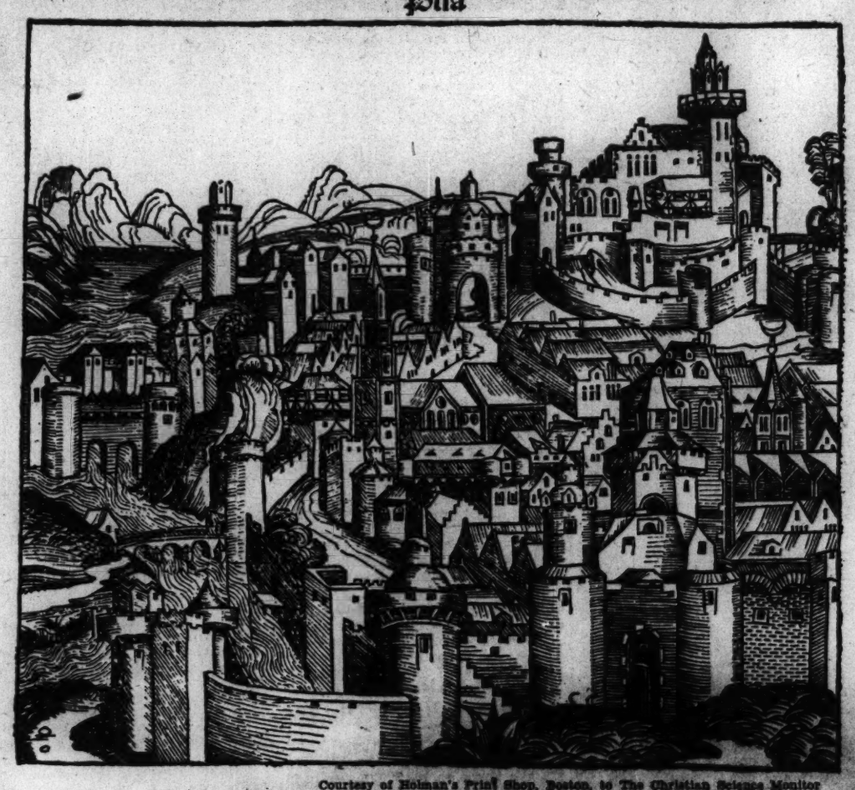
Through open window fluttering,
Where scented pinks were flowering,
You came on dancing wing to win
The laughing eyes that culled you in.
Giddy, joyous, glorious thing,
Repressed in your bright wavering;
Could you only dimly guess
How strange is man's inventiveness,
You would know the futile gain
Of battering a window pane
That mocks the freedom of your flight
When you would flutter out of sight.
Alluring was the prospecting
Of your unfruitful harvesting—
But, ah! illusion's gleam is gone
And prison lurks where splendor shone.
O little creature in dismay,
Let me lead you to a way
Where freedom's breath is bosoming
O'er meadows brightly blossoming.

NEIL FITZGERALD.

Das drit alter

Dise ein löbliche stat des lands Etheucie hat zu disen zeiten (als strabo sagt) von den kriethen die daselb sitzn auß Pisa der stat Archadie komen den anfang genomen. Dann Serinus spricht das erstlich auß Pisa vnnd Elide die zwayen stetten komen vnd dise statt in welschen landen paweten. vnd nach der vorgen stat also nennten. Virgilius spricht das dise alte vnd gelobte that benambte stat von den Alpheyern wisprung gehabt hab. vnd Plinius sagt das dise stat zwischen Arnenin vnd Arnum den zweyen flüssen von kriechischen volck entsprungen sey. Aber Justinus setzt das dise statt in den Ligurieren kriechisch aufrichter vñ meret gehabt hab. So schreibt Lucanus auch etwas von diser stat. Wiewol nw dise statt yetzo vnglückselig gehalten ist darüb das sie dem Florentiner inischen volck mit schweren bedruckungē vnderligt so ist sie doch vorzeiten vast mechtig vnd gewaltig gewest. Aber wie finden das sie zu den zeiten als der Römer sachē in plūendē stand vñ wesen gereichßnet hab dan mache hab gehabt. Nach dem aber Luna vnd Populonia die meer stett gefüget gewesen sind. vnd die sachen der walhē zu den zeiten des grossen keyser Karls vnd seiner sūne in frid vnd rüe stunden do begunde dise statt dē gewalt vñ die macht die sie darnach het anzenemen. zu denselben zeiten vnd darnach hat Pisa vil fürtreffende. vnnd in meer kriegen gelobt vnd erfarn man gehabt. auß welcher tugent. stercke vnd treffenlichkeit dieselb stat wunderperlich er weyse geaufnet vnd generert wardt. vñ dardurch verdienet sie vnder allē Ethenischē stetten in rüm des kriegs in teichalmern vnd in der machte das fürstenthum zeerlangen. vnd het vil mseln vnd schier die stat Jherusalē vn der sich gemachet. Aber von sibenzig iarn nach dem als sie den Florentinern vnderworffen wardt ist sie an volck vnd reichthümern gehelligt vnd verrytelt worden. Dise stat ist vnder dem babst Eugenio dem dritten geziert gewest. vnd yetzo ist sie mit fürthohen gepewen vnnd pucken über den fluss Arnū gezieret. Under andern ist alda eyn tēplē vñ allerseligstē unckfrawen marie geweihet. vñ auch in der gantzen welt das benimbtst closter das heylich feld genannt. auch ein glocken thurn mit wunderperlicher ordnung erpawen. dann dise ding alle zesehen vñ sich vñ zuerwunderen ist schier vnglaublich. Dise statt hat vndern andren gepom Raynerū vñ bartholomeū leser vñ heiligen schrift vnnd geistlicher recht prediger ordens. vnnd Ugucionem den grammaticum vnd andere vil.

Pisa



Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor

A Page From the Nuremberg Chronicle, Printed in Germany in 1493

AS AN example of fifteenth-century German craftsmanship, the Nuremberg Chronicle has distinct significance. And reference is here made to the first or Latin edition of 1493, a later work having been printed in German in 1496; this was, generally speaking, a poor imitation of the original Chronicle especially as far as illustrations were concerned.

It is for the numerous and varied woodcuts adorning the pages of the Chronicle that the book is most famous. In this respect, it ranks above any other similar volume of the fifteenth century. There are 1809 illustrations throughout the work, 1164 of which are repeats. With ingenious naïveté, the publishers disregarded any desire for actual likenesses, using the same cuts shamelessly to depict as many different persons and places as they pleased.

Michael Wolgemut, who was in charge, and William Pleydenwurff were responsible for the decorations. Both were prominent artists of the day who specialized in small prints and book illustrating on a commission basis. Henry Thode, the German art critic, says of them in regard to distinguishing between the work of the two men: "In contrast to the crude and bourgeois nature of Wolgemut, Pleydenwurff has an artistic feeling. His figures move with a quiet gracefulness, in spite of their vivacity; the features of their faces are finely drawn and their eyes have a free and frank look. Their hair is usually abundant, often made up in fantastic fashion. Indeed, the hairdress and shape of the hands are the two surest signs to distinguish Pleydenwurff's work from that of Wolgemut."

Aside from quantity, the woodcuts in the Chronicle are noteworthy for their great variety. There are many full page and even double page pictures of cities, not to mention small portraits of important historical, Biblical and mythological figures. It was in this book that one of the first successful attempts was made to imitate the cross-hatchings of a pen drawing.

An amusing lack of historical sense marks the portraits, the models for which were all stolid Nuremberg citizens. However, the industry of the artists and their assistants is attested by the fact that 645 blocks were tooled. The theory that Albrecht Dürer was apprenticed to Wolgemut at this time is somewhat unlikely, since the young artist was making the Wanderjahre of the German youth and did not return to Nuremberg until 1494, after the Chronicle was published.

The actual printing of the Chronicle was undertaken by Anton Koberger, the leading printer of his age. He was largely responsible for the introduction and development of the craft in Nuremberg. Two wealthy merchants, Sebald Schreyer and Sebastian Kamermaister, financed the undertaking.

It is interesting to note the rapid spread of printing throughout Germany during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, for though the arrival of the printing press did not take place until almost the end of the fifteenth century, there were more than 51 German towns represented by the craft in 1500.

The literary value of the Chronicle is not greater than that of numerous other works of a similar nature, published during this time. Its author, Dr. Hartmann Schedel, was considered an authority by the Nuremberg intelligentsia. He was led to compile the new history of the world in order to give German cities, especially Nuremberg, more consideration than did other European writers.

A chronicle was usually divided into six periods, beginning with the creation and being carried through to the author's day. Dr. Schedel, by way of departure, included a seventh division, which foretold coming events. The Nuremberg Chronicle, like its predecessors, contained a variegated conglomeration of informative material. It took the place, among other things, of the newspapers and magazines of today, being intended not for the intellectual few but for the cultured population of Germany's most prosperous city.

The Two Nests

The wonder was on me in Curraghmacall,
When I was as tall as the height of your knee,
That the wren should be building a hole in the wall
Instead of a nest in a tree.

And I still do be thinking it strange, when I pass
A pasture that has to be evenly ploughed,
That the lark should be building a hole in the grass
Instead of a nest in a cloud.

—FRANCIS CARLIN, in "Cairn of Stars."

Bliss Carman, the Canadian

There was indeed something new to Canadian poetry in Carman's technique and treatment, and highly individual, but it was not a revolt against the old literary tradition and its standards so much as a new development of them; it is, except for some lighter Vagabondia songs, the late highly refined development of great historic schools. . . . His search for a new handling of themes, for new illustrations and variations, shows a wide range of experimentation; and though the molds of his art are the established or traditional forms, his retouch is genial and creative; there are no raw tones, the style and the music are rich with the memories of art, yet fresh and tartly flavored in a new Canadian atmosphere.

Yet there does not seem to be any very clear or definite appreciation of Carman's work as a whole in the public, even amongst persons whose reading has a fair range and includes most of what is talked of and discussed in the critical reviews. There is little idea of what he has tried to do. . . .

One need not wonder then that the estimate of Carman is vaguer and more hesitant in many quarters than it need be. All the same there is always a certain depth in such popular recognitions as that which Carman received from the Montreal Assembly, where the political game does not come into the piece. Besides the delicate grace of his style, "magic of phrase, melodious versification," et cetera, which professional critics have always recognized, the original turn of fancy which gives piquancy and temperament to his verse, I imagine there was a general sense of the spiritual distinction in a life like his devoted to the unprofitable business of versemaking and content with the riches it could create for itself in the world of poetic reverie, if little more should come of it. Carman lived his poetry and got out of it apparently what his temperament chiefly demanded of life.

One must of course look to the soil from which Carman came or much that determined the character of his poetic work. His family was of the old Puritan stock of New England, having transferred itself to Canada when the American colonies separated themselves from Britain. He was born at Fredericton, a small town in New Brunswick, half rural with its gardens and surrounding woods, but of some importance as the capital of the province and the seat of a small university. It was a busy place too, some months of the year, with the small shipping of those days, for though it was sixty miles from the sea, it was situated on a navigable river, the St. John, which gave Fredericton some stimulating contact with the great commercial world. But on the whole, life there was in a quiet idyllic atmosphere very favorable to the spiritual traditions of New England Puritanism in homes like those of the Carmans and their cousins the Roberts family, in which literature was a kind of daily bread. Books were the great resource in the evening of the long winter. In poetry Longfellow and Whittier, Cowper and Wordsworth were still the classics in such homes; you can see the lyrical tone of Longfellow often haunts the ear of Carman. — JAMES CAPPON, in "Bliss Carman."

The Anglo-Irish Idiom

The Anglo-Irish idiom is naturally formed and logically constructed; every deviation from the standard English tongue has its reasons and its explanation. "Are you selling the horse today?" The speaker of correct English has to move the emphasis from one word to another of the last four according to the information he seeks. Four successive positions of the chief stress give four different meanings to the question. The Anglo-Irish idiom, which in this matter follows the locution of the Gaelic, has no need of accentuating. Its user would say (a) "Is it you who are selling the horse?" or (b) "Is it selling the horse you are?" or (c) "Is it the horse you are selling?" or (d) "Is it today you are selling the horse?" "In other words," says a well-informed writer, "where the English purist depends upon stress to bring out his meaning, the Irish idiom employs construction for the same purpose, and much more effectively."

In reply to the query, "Does it rain here?" the native says, "It bees raining," or "It does be raining." He is making an attempt to reach an exactitude that is possible in Gaelic; in that language there is a distinct form of the verb "to be" to indicate the habitual, the frequentative tense. The Irishman who has the tradition of Gaelic, even though he may never have heard it spoken, feels the want of the frequentative tense in English, and he attempts to supply it. And so "bees" and "does be" are used as a distinct tense in the Anglo-Irish idiom. — PADRAIC COLUM, in "The Road Round Ireland."

"Prospect of the Fields on the First Clear Day"

The skies have cleared: the fields show far and wide
Their new-washed robes of bright, unsullied hue,
Dustless and clean.

See down the long-stretched road
This side the ferry stands the village gate,
A silent sentinel.

Low rows of trees
Line it on either side with vistas fair
Adown the narrow glen.

The crystal stream
Flows gently 'twixt the farmsteads, and behind
The lesser foot-hills tower the distant peaks,
A fair scene, and a busy seed-time calls
All hands abroad to labour on the land:
And sunny fields do teem with happy toil of men.

—WAN WEI, ancient Chinese artist and poet of the T'ang period, 618-907 A. D. Translated by PROFESSOR ARTHUR LLOYD. Quoted in "Three Essays on Oriental Painting," by SEI-ICHI TALSI.

"И НАЙДЕТЕ ПОКОЙ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НИКТО не знал лучше Христа Иисуса, как необходим смертным тот покой и мир, которые доступны лишь тем кто следует по его стопам. Лишь те кто находят и следуют по пути указанном Иисусом, по пути, который как он то и доказал, является единственным ведущим к избавлению от затруднений и тревог земного существования—могут постичь истинный покой и мир.

Пока для достижения, этой желанной цели—мира и покоя мы накопляем вещественные предметы и применяем земные (материальные) средства, мы никак не сможем достигнуть успеха—вещественные предметы будучи ненадежными и преходящими не могут сами по себе дать нам прочного блага. Осуществление надежд наших лишь тогда возможно, когда мы ищим покоя, мира и счастья в духовном. Не раз горькое разочарование постигало тех, кто достигнув богатства и земного успеха, не нашли в этом ни ожидаемого ими удовлетворения ни счастья, несмотря на то, что на достижение этого и были потрачены долгие и утомительные усилия. Но как только мы способны возвысить сознание наше любящими, бескорыстными и Богом направленными мыслями мы находим удовлетворение и радость заменяет печаль, не вчерая ни на какие мимущиеся внешние обстоятельства. Такой правильный образ мыслей дает нам новые силы и нам становиться ясным, что божественная Любовь непрерывно и в изобилии снабжает все наши нужды, и эта уверенность делается источником мира и покоя.

Ясное понимание надежности и постоянства добра, понимание которое было скрыто от смертных благодаря тому что они опирались и доверяли вещественному миру, побудило Иисуса с любовью призывать людей: "Придите ко мне, все труждающиеся и обремененные, и я успокою вас: Возьмите иго мое на себя и научитесь от меня, ибо я кроток и смирен сердцем, и найдете покой душам вашим." Это возвание относится ко всем и к тем, кто дома заняты хозяйством, и тем кто заняты в школах и конторах и к тем кто подавлены житейскими затруднениями, тревогами и неприятностями.

Не непризнаванием наших затруднений и не безропотным подчинением ложным условиям, а правильным разрешением встречаемых задач нами достигается мир и покой. Иисус часто находил душевный покой в том что удалялся от людей и в безмолвном общении с Богом достигал обновленного и более ясного взгляда на вещи, который возносил его в царство света и вдохновения и приносил ему мир и покой; но он также умел находить необходимое, вытекающее из общения с Богом, обновление не только в уединении ибо он понимал, что покой и мир заключаются в истинном сознании и не зависят от окружающих нас условий. Христианская Наука учит нас как следовать примеру Иисуса и подобно ему обращаться к божественному Разуму за вдохновением, мудростью и пониманием для того чтобы с помощью их разрешать наши ежедневные задачи.

Нам никогда не приходит в голову угадывать ответ математической задачи или в решении просто руководствоваться чьим либо мнением; но мы естественно обращаемся к законам математики, применяем должное правило и в решении не допускаем ошибок для того чтобы получить верный ответ. Как важно для нас тогда полагаться на божественный ум и таким образом давать возможность тому Разуму пребывать в нас который был в Христе Иисусе и благодаря этому при всяких обстоятельствах быть в состоянии делать правильное решение, которое приводит нас к добростройным условиям жизни. Мысли о грехе, болезни, недостатке, мысли исполненные жадности и себялюбия не ведут к добростройной жизни; не избавляясь от этих мыслей мы в правильном мышлении находим истинное счастье, покой и мир.

Как часто мы жаждали этого покоя, спрашивая себя, что необходимо для его достижения и не зная того, что покой этот всегда доступен и что нам нужно лишь принять его и им пользоваться. Не на Боге, не на божественной любви лежит ответственность за то, что нам приходиться во мраке ждать и трудиться в стремлении к миру и удовлетворению, тому миру и удовлетворению, которые радуют сердца наши, облегчают наш путь и проявляются в радостной наружности. Мы должны достигнуть правильного отношения к вещам. Как сделать это, в настоящее время ясно указание всем кто того искренне желают. В основном руководстве Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" написанном Mary Baker Eddy, даны точные и научные правила для истинного применения Христианского учения в жизни; и правила эти доступны всем, кто жаждут Истины и бескорыстно стремятся найти правильный путь ведущий к разрешению всех земных затруднений. Изучением Библии и "Science and Health" мы достигаем, шаг за шагом, духовного понимания, с помощью которого совершается наше избавление от плотских верований и мы теперь не обретаем мир и покой. Мрз. Eddy пишет (там-же стр. 264) "Лишь духовное житие и блаженство указывают на истинное существование и приносят тот мир, который не поддается описанию и который истекает от все-поглощающей любви."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

"Ye shall find rest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE has ever known better than did Christ Jesus how much mortals need the rest and peace that can come only through following him. Those alone who are finding and following in the way which he pointed out—and which he proved to be the only way of salvation from the difficulties and anxieties of human experience—can know true peace and rest.

So long as one seeks in material ways and through the accumulation of material things to reach the desired goal of peace and rest, his search is in vain; for material things, being unstable and unreliable, have of themselves no power to supply permanent good. Peace, rest, and happiness must be sought in things spiritual, to insure the fulfillment of our hopes. Time and time again has bitter disappointment been experienced when, a certain ambition for material gain and achievement having been realized, the contentment and satisfaction anticipated have not been found, even though a long and tollsome road had been traveled to reach the goal desired. But how quickly can sorrow be turned into joy, and contentment be found, when one learns to keep thought uplifted with joyous, unselfish, God-governed thoughts, no matter what the outward seeming may be! Thus fortified with true thinking, one knows that divine Love is the source of continuous and bountiful supply for all that one needs, and in this assurance one finds rest and peace.

From his clear understanding of the certainty and permanency of good, hidden from mortals by their reliance and trust in material things, Jesus yearningly held out the invitation: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls." To all, whether busy in the home, the school, the office, or oppressed with difficulties, anxieties, and annoyances, this invitation is given.

Through the right solution of our problems—not through ignoring them or supinely resigning ourselves to wrong conditions—comes true peace and rest. Often Jesus found comfort in withdrawing into the country, where in quiet communion with God he gained clearer and fresher views that lifted him into the realm of light and inspiration, bringing rest and peace; but he knew how to find the needed refreshment in his communion with God wherever he was, because he knew that rest and peace are found in true consciousness, and are not dependent upon environment. Christian Science teaches us how to follow his example, and turn, as he did, to the divine Mind for inspiration, wisdom, and understanding through which to solve our every problem.

We never think of guessing at the solution of a mathematical problem or of accepting mere opinion about it; but we naturally turn to the law of numbers and apply the correct rules, doing our work rightly in order to get correct results. Then, how necessary it is for us to rely upon the divine intelligence—to let that Mind be in us "which was also in Christ Jesus"—and so in every situation be able to make the right decision, which will lead to harmonious results! Thoughts of sin, sickness, lack, greed, and selfishness do not lead to harmonious results; but turning away from these we find in the activity of right thinking true happiness, rest, and peace.

How often have we longed for this rest and wondered how it could be attained, not knowing that it is always at hand for us to accept and enjoy! It is not God, divine Love, that keeps us waiting and toiling in the dark for the peace and contentment that would gladden our hearts, lighten our steps, and bring joy to our countenances. Our own mental attitude must be corrected. Today the right way to do this is made clear to all who truly seek. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, are given exact and scientific rules for demonstrating true Christianity; and these are available to all who are hungering after Truth, and seeking unselfishly the right way to solve their human problems. Through the study of the Bible and Science and Health one gains, step by step, the spiritual understanding through which to work out his salvation from false material beliefs, and so find peace and rest now. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 264), "Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Along the Lek

The Lek is off the main track. Steamers, and that never-ending concourse of French, Belgian, German, and Dutch barges use the Waal. Yachtsmen, when they know of it, take the Lek. Compared with that crowded marine highway, the Waal, it is like a quiet country lane.

There are few towns on its banks, and these are strangely unmodern and picturesque. At first you hardly see them—just the red roofs of their houses peeping over the dikes, coming more and more into view as you ascend the Lek, so that you see gables, and second-floor windows, and, above Wyk, actually meet the front door. Old-fashioned houses! You get the feeling of having rolled back a century. Above Lekkerkerk, which is less than twenty miles distant from Rotterdam, the churches dominate the quiet landscape. You can see their steeples for miles across the flat open country, pointing pencil-like into the sky. There are few trees to obscure them,—clipped willows, like green mushrooms, along the flat profile of the dike roads, an occasional parade of orderly poplars and, infrequently, where the road dips down to a ferry, a few horse-chestnuts surrounding the resthouse.

Ancient ferries, swung like a pendulum on a leash of four skiffs, steering from bank to bank by means of leeboards and rudders, for the carved hay-wagons and two-wheeled country carts that await them. A trim, orderly country and, probably because the Dutch grow hay on their dikes and mow close,—an apparently well-settled country. On hot, drowsy days one gets the impression of sailing along through the secluded corner of a well-kept country estate. . . . The scarlet roofs of the houses look like little dabs of color on the level green ribbon of the land.

But if the country is restful, the river is not. The Lek has a swift current. Never more than two hundred yards wide, it sometimes narrows to fifty. Its surface is swirling. Always on one side or the other, depending upon the sweep of the current, its bank is held by stone jetties. Always, at night, as you drowse, you feel the thrum of the lower Rhine 'neath your keel.—NEGLEY FARSON, in "Sailing Across Europe."

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RAIL ISSUES GIVE MARKET NEEDED HELP

Stocks React Moderately in Late Trading and Close Irregularly

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The stock market encountered some resistance to its advance as it approached the peak of the upturn of a fortnight ago today, but after early hesitancy, the list managed to creep higher under leadership of the rails.

Factors making for hesitancy may have been the opening of the Lausanne conference, and the appearance of the bonus bill in the Senate, but further pronounced strength of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets, and a good tone in bonds, helped to maintain a fair degree of cheer.

Stocks reacted moderately in the late trading, and closed irregularly, although rails, which had featured an early advance, retained much of their improvement.

Santa Fe, Union Pacific, New York Central, Southern Pacific and other leading carriers were up from a fraction to a point.

On the other hand, American Telephone, American Can, Eastman, U. S. Steel and Case showed narrow losses.

Transactions approximated 900,000 shares.

Buying of the rails lacked any tangible basis in the news, most of which has been distinctly adverse to the carriers. Nevertheless, a better feeling toward these issues appeared to have developed in some quarters, possibly reflecting the expectation that all July 1 interest payments will be met. There has also been some expectation that proposed Government loans for self-liquidating projects might include railroad loans to improve equipment. There has also been some vague discussion of possible loans to railroads with which to buy their own bonds for retirement at current depressed levels.

Bonus Measure

The adverse report of the Senate finance committee on the bonus measure was soon followed by a better tone in stocks, but this seemed to have been largely a coincidence, since financial quarters have not expected enactment of the measure. This has been evident in the good tone in U. S. Governments and in the dollar.

The sugar stocks continued to improve in response to the betterment in the statistical position in that commodity.

Financial quarters were only mildly hopeful over the possible results of the Lausanne conference. Prime Minister MacDonald's statement at the initial session that Europe must have the help of the United States met with some approval, but little enthusiasm in banking quarters, where it was pointed out that early developments of that character seemed doubtful.

Bond Market Steady

A late rally in long-depressed railway loans was the feature of today's bond market. A number of the carriers recorded gains of from 1 to 2 or more points. The United States Government section also continued firm.

The utilities and industrials were somewhat mixed, and foreign issues were generally easy.

Political aspects of the European situation tended to obscure much of the somewhat uncertain domestic picture. Principal interest was centered on the Lausanne conference which, until the last few days, has been looked upon as a probable failure. A more hopeful view, however, is now taken of this important gathering and some financiers believe the powers may decide to bury their differences for the good of all.

Both French and German bonds were moderately easier, and British issues sagged fractionally. The security of the American dollar and the gold standard was further emphasized by another drop in the French franc and softness of continental currencies.

Gains of fractions to around a point were recorded by Santa Fe, General 4s, International Telephone 5s and 4½s, New York Central 5s and American Smelting 5s. Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s advanced more than 2 points. Other rails, utilities and industrials followed a narrow range.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last June 16	June 15
15	Am & Cont	3	3	3	..
10	Am Found	.50	.50	.50	..
692	Am T&T	88	86½	87¼	87⅝
5	Amoskeag	3	3	3	..
80	Bos El	61¾	61½	61¾	61½
6	B&M A sta	4	4	4	4¼
35	B&M B sta	6	6	6	5
56	B&M "C" sta	5	5	5	..
21	B&M pr pf	15½	15	15½	15
80	Brown pf	3	3	3	..
60	East SS	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
45	E G&Fuel	3¼	3	3	3½
110	E G&F pf	34½	33½	34	35
20	E G&F prpf	49	49	49	49
55	Edison Elec	141	138½	141	139
204	First Nat S	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	42⅝
137	Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞
70	Island Crk	1¼	1¼	11¼	..
7	Island C pf	85	85	85	..
50	Me Cent	4	4	4	..
100	Me Cent pf	25	25	25	..
128	Mohawk	10½	10½	10½	..
18	Nash	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛
5	NE Tel	77	77	77	76
75	Old Colony	50¼	50	50¼	50
20	Pac Mills	4¼	4	4¼	3¾
20	Prov Worc	72	72	72	..
925	Quincy Min	.12½	.12⅛	.12½	.12⅛
10	Shawmut	4½	4½	4½	4¼
35	Stone Web	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅛
100	Swift Inter	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
20	Swift & Co	9⅜	9⅜	9¾	10
77	Torrington	25⅞	24⅛	25⅞	24¾
20	Uni Found	.75	.75	.75	.75
300	Uni Shoe	28½	28	28	28
40	Uni Shoe pf	26	25½	25½	26
50	US&El Pow	.62½	.62½	.62½	..
20	War Bros	2½	2½	2½	..
	BONDS				
$1000	E Mass 5s	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
3000	NE Tel 5s	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	..

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—A further absence of 6 to 8 points in cotton today was followed by reactions under realising and some scattered selling. Demand tapered off around 5.30 for July which price was about $2 a bale above the low record of last week and trading later was quiet, with the mid-afternoon market holding fairly steady around yesterday's closing quotations.

PORTLAND CEMENT OUTPUT OFF

WASHINGTON, June 16—Portland cement industry in May, produced 6,917,000 barrels, shipped 8,048,000 from mills and had in stock at the end of the month 25,365,000 barrels, says the Department of Commerce. Production was off 30.6 per cent and shipments 42.3 per cent from May, 1931. Stocks at the mills were 14.2 per cent lower.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 16	Last June 15
8⅝	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
70	23¼	5	Adams Exp pf	220	28	25	25	24½
13	10	1	Addressograph	100	10	10	10	..
18½	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	8½	8⅜	8	8⅛
62⅛	34⅝	4½	Air Reduction	6700	42⅝	41	41	41⅝
16⅝	8¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	3800	9⅝	9	9⅛	9¼
3½	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	3400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10¼	1	..	Alleghany pf ww	100	1	1	1	1
87½	43⅛	..	84 Allied Chem	14300	85¼	83⅛	83⅝	84⅛
13⅝	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	7	6⅝	7	6⅞
10	5⅜	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	5⅝	5½	5½	..
7½	3¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	5	5	5	..
18⅛	6	..	Am Bank Note	200	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
⅝	⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	1	⅝	⅝	..
3½	⅛	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	3	3	3	1⅜
90	42	7	Am Brake S&F pf	150	43	42	42	45
73⅛	35⅞	91	Am Can	38600	40⅜	39⅝	39⅞	40⅛
8⅝	3¼	..	Am Car & Pdry	1600	4⅜	4	4⅛	3⅝
49⅛	20	7	*Am Car & F pf	330	21⅝	20	20	21⅛
37⅜	18	31	Am Chicle	1700	22¼	22	22	22
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	15	14⅛	15	15¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
77¼	29¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2¼	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
31⅜	11	2	Am Ice	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
8½	2⅜	..	Am International	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
16⅞	5⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	2100	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
8½	3½	..	Am Radiator	1600	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
18⅜	5⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3400	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
55	18	8	Am Smelt&R 2pf	180	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
39½	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	17⅞	17	17⅞	17¼
88½	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	55	55	55	55
137⅝	81	9	Am Tel & Tel	19400	88⅛	86⅜	87⅛	87⅜
70	14	..	Am Type F pf	10	15	15	15	..
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	2100	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	19¾	19	19¾	20¼
¾	⅛	..	Am Writ Pap ct	5000	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
12⅝	3½	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	4⅜	4	4⅛	4⅛
9	3½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	5	5	5	..
17½	3½	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	8	8	8	8½
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	50	90	90	90	..
44	24	7	Armour Del pf	700	27¼	27	27	..
2¾	¾	..	Armour Ill A	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
14¼	3⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	3½	3½	3½	..
94	24	4	Atchison T&SF	21600	31½	29	30⅜	29⅞
86	44	5	Atchison pf	900	51	49½	49⅜	49⅝
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	1400	16	15	16	15¼
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	200	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅜
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	16400	77¼	70⅜	71⅝	73
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	2¼	2	2¼	2⅜
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	..
28¼	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	11	11	11	..
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	6800	7	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
41¼	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	13½	13½	13½	..
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	10	16	16	16	..
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	1800	4½	4	4	4
43½	1	2	Beatrice Cream	100	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	19
95	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	70½	70¼	70⅝	..
122	63	8	Bendix Aviation	600	6	5½	5⅝	6
18⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	1300	13⅜	13⅛	13¾	14
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	600	22	21¾	21¾	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
18	11¼	1§	Dominion Stores	800	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	..
59¾	25⅛	3	Du Pont de Nem	20100	30	28½	29¼	29
105	80	6	Du Pont deb	200	87	87	87	87
			—E—					
87½	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	6300	45⅞	44¼	44¾	45¾
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	12⅝	11¾	11⅜	11¾
4	1⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
13⅜	3⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝
64	12¼	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17⅜
10	2	..	Erie RR	1200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
13½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	5	4⅝	5	..
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	9	9	9	..
			—F—					
27¾	6	2.80	Fidelity Phe F In	500	10⅜	9½	10	8½
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	30	30	30	30	33
94	77	6½	Filene's pf	100	77	77	77	..
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	300	11¼	11	11½	11
53	37	2½	Firt Nat28tores	1900	43½	42	41⅞	42½
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	600	14	14	14	14⅞
5⅜	1½	..	Fox Film A	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
9	2⅛	6	Fuller pr pf	10	9	9	9	9
			—G—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
7⅛	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2	2	..
13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
20⅜	..	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7100	9½	9	9¼	9
20	10½	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	12	11⅞	12	..
22¼	19	3	Capital Admin pf	200	19⅜	19	19½	20
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	12100	27½	25¾	25¾	27½
15	4½	.80	Caterpillar Trac	400	5⅛	5¾	5⅞	6¾
6	1	..	Celanese Corp	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	2800	13¾	11¼	13	11⅛
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅜	..
15	4	..	Cerro de Pasco	1800	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜
15½	8	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	8	8	8	..
70	5	2	Chesapeake Corp	1300	8	7¾	7¾	7½
31½	10½	2½	Ches & Ohio	19100	14	13	13¼	13
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1900	5⅜	5	5	5
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1	1	1	1
15¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	500	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
31	5½	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¼
24½	2	..	Chi RI & P 6%	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
7½	1⅜	..	Childs Company	100	2	2	2	..
16⅜	5	..	Chrysler	600	7⅜	7	7⅜	7⅛
24½	15	3.80	City Ice & Fuel	300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
68	53⅝	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	54	54	54	..
31½	12¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	900	14⅛	13⅝	14	14
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	400	4	4	4	3¾
12⅝	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4½	4½	4½	..
16½	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	2300	7⅝	7	7⅛	7⅛
7⅝	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	46	43¼	43¼	..
41⅜	13½	3	Columbian Carb	3900	21⅜	20⅝	20¾	20¾
11	3⅞	1	Comm Credit	1300	4½	4	4½	4⅜
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	100	12½	12½	12½	11½
68⅛	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	45½	45½	45½	45⅜
26¼	12	3	Comm Cred A	200	15	15	15	15
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	12	12	12	12
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1500	5¼	5⅛	5½	6⅛
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	3300	2⅝	2	2⅛	2⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	37½	37¼	37½	37¾
(47⅜	25⅝	3	Corn Products	1800	32½	31¾	33¼	32
11⅞	2¾	..	Consol Film 1 pf	300	3	3	3	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	14600	39⅞	38½	39⅛	39⅜
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	600	85⅛	83½	83½	81⅛
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	300	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	9900	5½	4⅞	5	4⅞
⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
7	2⅝	..	Cont Baking A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	33½	33	33	33⅛
41	19⅝	2½	Cont Can	900	23¾	23½	23¼	23¼
4¼	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	3¼	3	3	..
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	2700	10⅜	8¾	10	8⅞
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	1200	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼
49½	15¼	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	17	17	17	18
1¾	⅞	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅛	1	1	1
8½	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	6	5½	6	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	22½	22½	22½	22
31	11¼	2	Curtis Publishing	300	12½	12	13	12½
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	1	⅞	1	⅞
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	4	3¾	4	..
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	2½	2½	2½	..
15¼	6⅜	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
89½	37	9	Del & Hudson	5300	46¼	44	45½	45
38⅝	8½	..	Del Lack & W	4100	13½	12½	12⅝	12⅜
122	63	8	Detroit Edison	200	68¼	68¼	68¾	68
18⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	1300	13¾	13½	13¾	14
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	600	22	21¾	21¾	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
18	11¼	1§	Dominion Stores	800	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	..
59¾	25⅛	3	Du Pont de Nem	20100	30	28½	29¼	29
105	80	6	Du Pont deb	200	87	87	87	87
			—E—					
87½	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	6300	45⅞	44¼	44¾	45¾
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	12⅝	11¾	11⅜	11¾
4	1⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
13⅜	3⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝
64	12¼	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17⅜
10	2	..	Erie RR	1200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
13½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	5	4⅝	5	..
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	9	9	9	..
			—F—					
27¾	6	2.80	Fidelity Phe F In	500	10⅜	9½	10	8½
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	30	30	30	30	33
94	77	6½	Filene's pf	100	77	77	77	..
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	300	11¼	11	11½	11
53	37	2½	Firt Nat28tores	1900	43½	42	41⅞	42½
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	600	14	14	14	14⅞
5⅜	1½	..	Fox Film A	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
9	2⅛	6	Fuller pr pf	10	9	9	9	9
			—G—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
7⅛	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2	2	..
13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
20⅜	..	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7100	9½	9	9¼	9
20	10½	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	12	11⅞	12	..
22¼	19	3	Capital Admin pf	200	19⅜	19	19½	20
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	12100	27½	25¾	25¾	27½
15	4½	.80	Caterpillar Trac	400	5⅛	5¾	5⅞	6¾
6	1	..	Celanese Corp	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	2800	13¾	11¼	13	11⅛
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅜	..
15	4	..	Cerro de Pasco	1800	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜
15½	8	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	8	8	8	..
70	5	2	Chesapeake Corp	1300	8	7¾	7¾	7½
31½	10½	2½	Ches & Ohio	19100	14	13	13¼	13
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1900	5⅜	5	5	5
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1	1	1	1
15¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	500	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
31	5½	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¼
24½	2	..	Chi RI & P 6%	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
7½	1⅜	..	Childs Company	100	2	2	2	..
16⅜	5	..	Chrysler	600	7⅜	7	7⅜	7⅛
24½	15	3.80	City Ice & Fuel	300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
68	53⅝	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	54	54	54	..
31½	12¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	900	14⅛	13⅝	14	14
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	400	4	4	4	3¾
12⅝	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4½	4½	4½	..
16½	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	2300	7⅝	7	7⅛	7⅛
7⅝	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	46	43¼	43¼	..
41⅜	13½	3	Columbian Carb	3900	21⅜	20⅝	20¾	20¾
11	3⅞	1	Comm Credit	1300	4½	4	4½	4⅜
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	100	12½	12½	12½	11½
68⅛	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	45½	45½	45½	45⅜
26¼	12	3	Comm Cred A	200	15	15	15	15
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	12	12	12	12
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1500	5¼	5⅛	5½	6⅛
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	3300	2⅝	2	2⅛	2⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	37½	37¼	37½	37¾
(47⅜	25⅝	3	Corn Products	1800	32½	31¾	33¼	32
11⅞	2¾	..	Consol Film 1 pf	300	3	3	3	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	14600	39⅞	38½	39⅛	39⅜
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	600	85⅛	83½	83½	81⅛
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	300	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	9900	5½	4⅞	5	4⅞
⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
7	2⅝	..	Cont Baking A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	33½	33	33	33⅛
41	19⅝	2½	Cont Can	900	23¾	23½	23¼	23¼
4¼	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	3¼	3	3	..
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	2700	10⅜	8¾	10	8⅞
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	1200	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼
49½	15¼	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	17	17	17	18
1¾	⅞	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅛	1	1	1
8½	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	6	5½	6	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	22½	22½	22½	22
31	11¼	2	Curtis Publishing	300	12½	12	13	12½
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	1	⅞	1	⅞
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	4	3¾	4	..
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	2½	2½	2½	..
15¼	6⅜	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
89½	37	9	Del & Hudson	5300	46¼	44	45½	45
38⅝	8½	..	Del Lack & W	4100	13½	12½	12⅝	12⅜
122	63	8	Detroit Edison	200	68¼	68¼	68¾	68
18⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	1300	13¾	13½	13¾	14
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	600	22	21¾	21¾	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
18	11¼	1§	Dominion Stores	800	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	..
59¾	25⅛	3	Du Pont de Nem	20100	30	28½	29¼	29
105	80	6	Du Pont deb	200	87	87	87	87
			—E—					
87½	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	6300	45⅞	44¼	44¾	45¾
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	12⅝	11¾	11⅜	11¾
4	1⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
13⅜	3⅞	1	El

CONDITIONS IN DOMINION ARE FAIRLY GOOD

Forty Per Cent Gain in May Building Contracts —Encouraging Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 16—Building contracts awarded in Canada show an increase of 40 per cent for the month of May. The total valuation is $14,186,000, which compares with $11,868,000 for May, 1931. The Province of Quebec accounted for more than half of the total.

Wholesale and retail clothing activity in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec is encouraging. Shipments of dry goods to western Canada show a substantial improvement over last year's shipments. Hardware markets report satisfactory business.

Fairly favorable crop conditions in the prairie provinces are resulting in a more optimistic attitude. Sales of agricultural implements are ahead of last year, and it is reported that farmers are paying for a fair percentage in cash. Lumber sales are about 50 per cent less than those of last year, and stocks are low. Staple foodstuffs lines are moving well. There is a good demand for footwear in the cheaper lines.

Retail trade has picked up somewhat in Ontario as a result of warm weather and an influx of tourists.

An increase of orders is reported by manufacturers of agricultural implements, especially from the western provinces. Dealers are buying only to keep pace with customers' demands, however. Automotive sales show no gain. Manufacturing plants are doing only a moderate amount of business. Sheet metal lines are dull.

While no appreciable increase is discernible in general trade, there is some betterment in lumber exports in British Columbia. Domestic demand is dull, however.

The exportation of grain from the Port of Vancouver for the present crop year is substantially greater than that in the corresponding period last year. The April movement was the heaviest for that month in the history of the port. Shipments for the entire crop year are expected to approximate those attained in the record crop year of 1928 and 1929.

CALIFORNIA BANKS TO EXTEND LOANS TO HOME BUILDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 16—In order that citizens may take advantage of the lowest building costs in many years, two banks here have come out of the storm cellar and extended credit to home builders.

The decisions of the Bank of America and the First National Trust and Savings Bank to make loans to small home builders ends a two-year period during which these institutions refused to make loans on construction.

Announcements of the new credit plans were seen by business leaders as the most optimistic development in the city's back-to-prosperity drive, since already it has revived the building trades market. New building permits were applied for at the city hall and many prospective home builders have asked for information about the bank loans.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	3%
Com paper	3¾	3¾	3
Bar silver	27⅝c	27⅝c	26⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days..	1½	1½	1 @1½
4 to 6 months.	1½	1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛
60 days	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛
90 days	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛
4 months ...	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅛@1
5 months ...	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼
6 months ...	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Call money ..	⅜%	⅜%	1¼%
Short bills ..	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	2⅛@2⅛
3 mos bills ..	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	2⅛
Bar gold	112s 10d	112s 11d	85s 1¾d
Bar silver ...	16⅛d	16⅛d	12¾d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper ...	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Collat loans ..	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3½	Budapest	6
Berlin	5	Calcutta	5
Brussels	3½	Copenhagen	5
Bucharest	7	Helsingfors	6½
Chicago	3½	Lisbon	6
Cleveland	3½	Madrid	6½
Dallas	3½	London	2½
Kansas City	3½	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	3½	Prague	5
New York	3	Riga	8½
Philadelphia ..	3½	Sofia	8½
Richmond	3½	Vienna	8
San Francisco .	3½	Rome	5
St. Louis	3½	Tokyo	5.11
Amsterdam	2½	Stockholm	4
Athens	11	Warsaw	7½
Berne	2		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.65⅝	$3.66⅜	$4.8665
Cables	3.65⅞	3.66½	4.8665
France—frane ...	.0393	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga ..	.1392	.1393	.193
Italy—lire	.0512	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.2366	.2365	.2381
Austria—schill'g .	.1395	.1395	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0297½	.0297½	.0296
Denmark—krone .	.1210	.1998	.268
Finland—finm'rk..	.0175	.0175	.0252
Greece—dr'chma .	.0700	.0770	.129
Holland—florin ...	.4043	.4042	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone ..	.1805	.1812	.268
Poland—sloty ...	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo .	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu ..	.0050	.0050	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0826	.0825	.193
Sweden—krona ..	.1880	.1872	.268
Switz'land—frane .	.1951	.1949½	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar.	.0179	.0179	.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol ..	.2375	.2462½	*
Shanghai—tael ..	.3075	.3050	*
India—rupee	.3740	.3740	.3650
Japan—yen	.3112⅛	.3112⅛	.4984
Java florin	.4035	.4035	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso .	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol..	.4363½	.4363½	.5676
	South America		
Argentina—dol ..	.2581	.2581	.4345
Brazil—milreis ..	.0750	.0750	.1196
Chile—peso	.0612½	.0612½	.12165
Colombia—peso ..	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2200	.2200	.40
Uruguay—peso ..	.4775	.4775	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar..	.8637½	.8650	1.00
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.4940	.4926	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	70½	70¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	13½	13½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	10½	10
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9	9
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	20¾	20¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '69	61	60
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64⅛	64⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	74	73½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102
Amer T&T 4s '36	97¼	97
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101¾	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅝	100½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	93¼	94½
Amer T&T 5s '65	85¼	84⅜
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	100⅜	100½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	55	55
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	30	30
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87⅜	87½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	86½	86
Associated Oil 6s '35	98	98
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	84	83¾
Atch T&SF 4s '05	88	88
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	16½	15
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	33	33
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	30	30
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	43¾	41⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	21¾	20½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35	34
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	53	52
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	77¼	76
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	38	33½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	40	38
Bangor & Aroos 4s '31	59⅞	59⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101	101
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100⅞	100⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	64	64
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	83	82
Boston & Maine 5s '67	51	51
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	73½	72¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	65	65
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102¾	102¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94½	94½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	45	45
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	51¼	51½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101½	101½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	76	76
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '84	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	74⅜	74⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81½	81
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81⅛	81⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82	81¼
Can North 4½s '35	90½	90½
Can North deb 6½s '46	94¾	94¾
Can North deb 7s '40	94⅜	93⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	56	55½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	60	60
Can Pacific 5s '44	73	73
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	22½	22½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	63	63
Cen New England 4s '61	53¾	53¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	66¾	66½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	42½	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	43	40½
Ches & O con 5s '39	100½	100¼
Ches & O 4½s B	74	74
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	76	75¼
Chicago & East Il 5s '51	10½	10
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34¼	33¾
Chicago In & L gen 5s '66	18	17½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	59	59
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¾	4¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19	18¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	48½	48½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 'C'	22	22
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	13	12½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	23	22
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29⅞	28½
Chicago RI&Ac 4½s '52 "A"	24¾	23¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	13¼	13
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	36½	36
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s 60	15½	15½
Chicago & W Indiana 4½s '62	58	58
Chile Copper 5s '47	21¼	20
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87⅞	87½
Cin Un Herminal 4½s A 2020	89	89
Cin Un T 5s 2020	96⅞	96½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	39	39
Clec Un Term 4½s '77	58	58
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	69½	69½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	26	26
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	72	72
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	67¼	66¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	67⅛	67½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86	86
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	6¼	6¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	91	91
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '46	102¼	101⅝
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	44½	44½
Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16⅝	16⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	22	21¼
Cuba RR 6s '36	25	25
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	26	26
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73	72⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	80½	80
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	89	89
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	35	35
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	10½	9¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	13	13
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92¼	91¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	97½	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99	99
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	74¾	74½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	98
Erie RR ref 5s '67	19¾	19
Erie RR gen lien	41½	40½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	19	18½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	93½	93½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101	100¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99½	99½
Goodrich 6s '65	39	37½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	66	66
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91¾	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94½	94
Great Northern 4¼s '61	44	44
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	44	44
Great Northern 7s '36 A	64	62½
Har Riv Pe 4s	74	74
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	78¾	78¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	28¼	28¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	35	34½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	70⅞	70⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	99½	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101	101
Ill Central 4½s gen '55	28¼	28¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	50½	50½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	31	31
Il Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	33	32
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	94¾	94
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	67	67
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	24½	24
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	1½	1½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3⅞	3⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	37	36
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	37	35½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	14½	13
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	52¼	52½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	30¼	30
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	17	17
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4½	4½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	37	37
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	19¼	19¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	23¼	23
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	24	23½
Inv Eq 5s B xw	70	70
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	42¾	42½
Kan City Pw & L 4½s '61	92½	92½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	55	54¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	38	38
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	82¾	82
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	82½	82½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	51½	51½
L'Autaro 6s '54		⅝
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	37	37
Loews Inc 6s '41	69	68¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	25	25
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96	96
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	50½	50½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	25½	24
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	81½	81¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	37½	37
Metro Edison 4½s '68	71⅞	71¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	80	80
Metro Water 5½s '50	48	48
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	80	80
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80	79
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79½	79
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	40	40
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	66½	66½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	32½	32½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	20½	20½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	44½	44½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12½	11¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28½	28
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27½	27½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	28½	28
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	28½	27¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	10	9¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	77¼	77¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72½	72½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	67	67
Namm Sons 6s '43	64	64
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	50	50
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	36	36
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	81¾	81¼
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	2	2
Nat Steel 5s	68	67½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	95¼	95¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101	100½
N J Pow & Lt '60 4½s	84	80¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	54	54
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	55	55
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	19	19
N O T & M 5s 1st '54	23	23
N O T & M 5½s '56	31	31¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73¾	72¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	63	63
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71	68½
NYC&HR 4½s N	39½	38½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	39½	39½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	43¼	42¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	52	49¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	86¾	86¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16¾	16
NP Chi & StL 6s A '32	33¾	31½
NY Edison 5s '44	102¼	102¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	107½	107½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93¼	93
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103¾	103¾
NY LE & W Coal 5s '51	80	80
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '05	40	40
NY NH&&H 4½s '67	52	51½
NY NH&&H cit 6s '40	67	66½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	64½	64½
NY Ont & W rfx 4s '92	47	47
NY Stam Corp 5s '51	92½	92½
NY Stam Corp 6s '47	102	101½
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	18½	15½
NY Telgen 4½s '39	100¼	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	39	38
Norf & W con 4s '96	88¾	88¾
North Am Co 5s '61	67½	65
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	65	64
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	55¾	55¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	77	75¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	16¼	15¼
Nor Pacific 8s C 2047	54	54
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	61	60¾
Nor States Pow 8s A '41	89	89
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	89¾	89¾
Pac Gas & Elec 8s '42	100½	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '53	100¼	100
Pac RR of Mo 1st	72	72
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	81¾	81½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	47	46
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	63	63
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	67¼	67½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	62¼	62
Penn Railroad 5s '64	63	63
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	91	91
Phil Elat & Wash 4s '43	89¾	89¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	56½	56½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	77	76½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97	97
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	97	96¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	33½	33½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	45	44½
Pub Svc N&O 4s	86	85½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	97	97
Read rfg 4½s A '97	86	86
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	39½	39½
Rio G&W 1st 4s '39	50¼	50½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	37	35½
St Louis I M&S 4s R&O div '33	80¾	80¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14½	14¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11½	11¼
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	84	84
St Louis SW 5s '32	99	98¼
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	89	89
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	75	75
SCeabd A L 6s ct	2½	2½
Shell Union 5s '47	56½	56½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	56¾	56½
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	84¼	84¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87¼	87
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¾	100½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	67	66½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	37½	37½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	37	36¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	37	36¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18	17½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22¾	21½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	23½	22½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅞	100⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	87¾	87
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	10¾	10
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	89¼	88¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	55	55
Texas Corp 5s '44	78¼	78½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	37	37
Third Ave 5s '37	84⅝	84⅝
Third Ave adj 6s '60	22	21¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91½	91⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	76½	76½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	69¼	69⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '7	34	33½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	68	67¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	68	67¾
Util Uow & Lt 5½s '50 ww	34½	33½
Util Uow & Lt 5½s '47	36	36
Virginia Ry 5s '62	80	80
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	56½	56½
Walworth 6⅛s '35 xw	12	12
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	14
Western Electric 5s '44	92½	91½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	43	42½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	28	28
Western Union 5s '51	44¾	44⅝
Western Union col 5s '38	60	60
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	37½	37½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	46½	46½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	67	67
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	57	57

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun16	Last Jun15
3½s '47	100.26	100.22	100.25	100.22
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.20	101.17	101.20	101.19
4th 4¼s '38	102.15	102.10	102.10	102.10
US 3s '55	93.8	92.29	93.5	92.30
US 3½s '49	94.8	93.28	94.8	93.20
US 3¼s '43 Mar	98.11	98.2	98.11	97.30
US 3½s '43 June	98.24	98.14	98.24	98.10
US 3½s '47	98.	97.19	98.	97.12
US 3¼s '56	100.7	99.24	100.7	99.24
US 4s '54	103.	102.10	102.30	102.10
US 4¼s '52	105.11	105.	105.5	105.1

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18¾	17½
Antioquia 7s D '45	4	4
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	36½	36½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	39⅞	39¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	39⅞	28⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40	40
Australia 4½s '56	54¾	54½
Australia 5s '55	61	60¾
Australia 5s '57	61	60½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	33	32
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	72½	72
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86¼	85¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94¼	94
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98¼	98
Belgium (King) 7s '56	99	98¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	20⅞	19½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	19	18¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	30¾	30¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	30½	29½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	21½	21⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3	3
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil 6½s '26-'5	16	15½
Brisbane 6s '50	43	43½
Brisbane 5s '58	43	43
Budapest (City) 6s '62	20½	20¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	34	34
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	34½	34
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	38¾	38⅜
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	19½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	22¼	22½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	73½	73½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	90¾	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	4¼	4
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	4¼	4¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	3½	3½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	4¼	4¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	2½	2½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	20¾	19½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23¾	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23¾	23
Copnhagen (City) 4½s '53	50½	50½
Copenhag Tel 5s '54	53	53
Cuba (Rep) 5s (84) '44	88¾	88¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	73¾	73½
Cuma (Rep) 5½s '45	36¾	36¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) s8 B '52	77	77
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	53½	53¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	65	64
Denmark (King) 6s '42	68	67¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	75¾	72½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	37	37
Dresden Power 6s '58	40¼	40¼
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	80	80
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	80	78
Dutch El sf 6s '62	82	82
Finland 5½s '58	43¾	43½
Finnish B 6½s '54	44	44
French (Rep) 7s '49	111	110⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117¾	117½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	32	31
German 7s '49	52¼	51½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	30⅞	30½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	29	29
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	29½	29¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	16½	16½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	34⅜	33⅜
Haitai (Rep) 6s '52	53	53
Hansa 6s '39 ww	17	17
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	14	13½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	75	75
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	64	64
Italy (King) 7s '51	86⅜	85¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	35¼	35
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46	43½	42½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	47	46½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	60¾	59¾
Karstadt 6s' 43	16	16
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	8⅞	8½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	103½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10½	10½
New South Wales 5s '58	51½	50
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103½	103½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	20¾	20¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	72	71¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	72¾	72¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	35⅞	35¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	42	42
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	50	50
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103½	103½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	38½	38½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	4¾	4¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	3¾	3¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	47½	47½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	43	42¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	46½	45½
Prussia 6½s '51	23	23
Prussia 6s '52	22¾	21
Queensland (State) 6s '47	60¼	60¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	25¼	25
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	33⅜	33⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '35 ww	25½	25
Rhinelbe 7s '46	24	23½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	6½	6½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89	89
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58	58
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	31	31
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	24½	24½
Saxon State 7s '45	37½	37
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	26¼	26
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	31½	31½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '53	38¼	38¼

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Hint in Time

By A. W. PEACH

Part I

THE TEAM piled into the "gym" locker room, hot, tired and defeated. Leslie Ward threw his glove down in disgust and said to "Red" Leavens beside him: "Too bad I blew up. I thought I could hold them."

"Red" turned as he started for the shower. His weary, dirt-streaked face flushed. "That's just the trouble with you, Les: you are always thinking. If you came out and practiced as hard as the rest of us do, you might hold 'em! We get out there and work and work. Then you go in to pitch, throw a lot of wild balls, up goes the game! As a pitcher, you are a good plumber!" he added heatedly.

"Les" glared at him. "Is that so?" he demanded.

Before "Red" could reply, a series of cat-calls went up from the rest of the team—cat-calls very much suggestive of a cat fight. "Red" grinned.

"Forget what I said, Les," he said smiling. "I hated to lose the game, I admit. We're tied with Glen Hill now, and the game next Saturday counts. We'll win that," he added and hurried off.

The moment of anger had been exploded under the touch of fun, but "Red's" sharp words rankled a bit in Leslie's mind. As he took his shower and dressed, he wavered between bursts of anger at "Red" and memories of the game—particularly little shortstop's fine courageous playing.

On his way to his room, later, Leslie pondered the situation. If he had not had that bad inning when he gave four bases on balls, his school, Hilton, would have won the game and the wonderful trophy cup offered by the Rotary Club of the district. Glen Hill had played an up-and-coming game, and had won, and would go into the final game even more encouraged and with a "will to win."

"My fault?" Leslie muttered to himself. "It was their fault just as much as mine. If they had hit harder, we should have won the game; and that is all there is to it. It was a tough break, that's all."

Bart's Explanation

Dismissing the matter from his mind, he hurried to his room where he found his roommate, Bart Nelson, busy at his desk, working over the manuscript of a debate. Bart looked up, his keen eyes smiling.

"Bit rough on you, Les, to lose the game," he said in his friendly fashion. "You looked unbeatable for seven innings."

"It certainly was—and I don't know now why I lost control," Les answered with disgust. He turned suddenly on Bart. "Do you?"

His roommate's gray eyes shadowed. "I could hazard a reason, but I doubt if you would like my opinion."

Leslie stared at him. "Fire away!"

"Well, you had trouble in finding the plate in other innings, and if 'Red' Leavens had not been all over the field, you would have been in all kinds of difficulty earlier."

Leslie stared again. "Bart, you are a crack debater, but as a ball player—well, you're out of your element."

"Maybe," Bart answered chuckling. "I won't argue with you—only there's always a reason for everything, you know. Hold on, here's a letter for you—came in this afternoon."

Leslie took the letter with some misgiving, for he saw that it was addressed in his father's handwriting. "It's from Father, and when he writes, instead of Mother, there's usually something in the air."

He read the note twice, and then sat down gloomily upon the couch. "Another tough break! Father's hired man is sick, and he wants me to come home and help him out for a week. There goes my last chance at getting back at Glen Hill next Saturday!"

"That is hard lines, Les—for your father, the hired man, and you," Bart said soberly. "Can't he find somebody else?"

"He has his own pet ways of having things done, and it would take weeks to break in a new man. Well, I'll see Coach Thomas, pack up—and pass out!" he said gloomily.

Bart looked at him thoughtfully but said nothing.

Coach Thomas

A few minutes later, Leslie faced Coach Thomas in the office and explained what the situation was.

"I am sorry to have you go Leslie," Coach Thomas said, his pleasant face serious, "for I may need you on Saturday. Frankly, I have about made up my mind to let Steele pitch the game. He is a sophomore and hasn't your speed, but the truth is, Leslie, the team seems to have lost confidence in you. Today, they were uneasy and didn't play with the assurance that I like to see. As you know, I want to do what is for the best interest of the team," he added quietly.

Leslie could hardly believe his ears. "You mean that even if I were here, Steele would pitch?"

"Yes, I am planning to give Steele his chance; he deserves it." Coach Thomas looked at him. "Confidence in your teammates is a big asset. The boys have lost confidence in you, Leslie. I am sure you know the reason why. You are always late to practice—"

"But I have been playing for three years. I don't need practice as much as the greener players do!"

"Perhaps not, but how do you account for such an afternoon as this?"

Leslie was silent. He picked up his bag.

"If you can get back on Saturday in time for the game, I shall want you with us," the coach said pleasantly.

"Not much chance, Coach, and I should be worse than I am now without a week's practice," Leslie answered hurrying out.

The long trip home by train gave Leslie a chance to think the whole situation over. He recalled "Red" Leaven's hot words, Bart's quiet suggestion, and finally Coach Thomas' words.

"It's just the break of the game," he told himself, but he found his arguments did not impress him; and in the end, somewhat bitterly, he threw his own argument aside, and came to his decision.

"I won't have a chance at the big game, but in this week I am going to win over myself. I've taken the wrong attitude—I guess 'Red' was right," he advised himself. And to the sound of the humming car wheels he worked out a scheme to "hold himself."

His mother's happy greeting and his father's quiet joy at having him home cheered him. The next day, he pitched into the farm work with a vim. In the evening, he made up his mind to put his plan into action.

"Dad, I want one hour off at five every afternoon. Do I get it? I have something up my sleeve—just personal, you know."

His father smiled. "If you work as you have today, I'll give you two hours."

"One will do!"

The next afternoon, at five, Leslie left the back of the barn with a pail of white paint and a brush. He went over the woods to an old hay barn; and there he painted on the side of the barn a crude figure of a batter. He then marked off with careful paces the regular pitching distance.

He took the ball he had purchased at the village store and started in, pitching to the white batter on the barn. After each pitch, he walked up, picked up the ball, and pitched it again.

"This is going to be tiresome, but stick I will!" he vowed.

He made some discoveries immediately. He realized that his catcher, Gus Baines, had not been responsible for the passed balls in all games. He saw that his control of the ball was erratic and doubtful, and at the end of the hour pitching to the silent white figure, Leslie knew that there was room for a lot of improvement.

So the afternoon hours went by. Leslie was inclined at times to give up, when he stopped to think that there was little chance of his getting into the Saturday game.

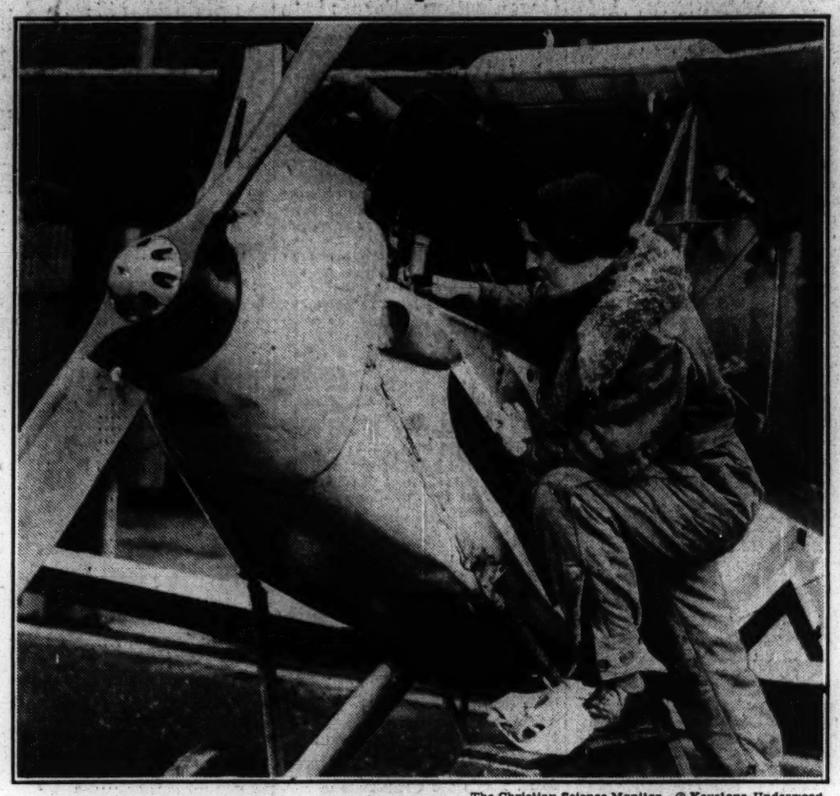
"I will keep it up," he told himself each time he hesitated. "I may not win over Glen Hill, but I am going to give myself a trimming anyway."

On Friday afternoon he kept track of his strikes and balls, and it dawned on him that he was slamming the ball against the barn, knee-high, waist high, by the inner and outer corners of the plate he had fashioned near the white batter, and the ball was going true.

That afternoon he took a snapshot of the white batter and bade him good-by. "So long, old-timer, thanks for your help." And off he hurried to catch the train back to school.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

Great Britain's Youngest Commercial Pilot



The Christian Science Monitor - © Keystone-Underwood

Miss Winifred Drinkwater Adjusting the Engine of Her Airplane Before Taking a Spin.

Young Aviator Tells of Her Early Experiences

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MISS WINIFRED DRINKWATER, a Scottish girl of eighteen, has qualified for her "B" (Commercial Pilot's) license, and has the honor of being the youngest commercial pilot in Great Britain.

It was eight years ago, when Winifred was only ten, that she first succumbed to the thrill of aviation. For hours together during the school holidays, she would take up her stand at the Beardmore Flying School at Renfrew, Scotland, watching the reserve pilots carrying out their training. In those days the thought of learning to fly was nothing more than a wild dream, but every book on aviation that she could lay her hands on was read and studied by the little girl.

Then school days ended, a wide field of opportunity opened out before her, and Winifred learned to fly, qualifying for a pilot's "A" license soon after she was 17, this being the minimum age laid down by the Air Ministry.

"And how did you feel when you took your first flight?" Winifred laughs. "I must admit that I did not feel at all happy, although I had had a thorough training, commencing with a ground lesson on why the airplane flies, and all the laws of the resistance of the air. Then I was given a demonstration of the controls in the air, and shown the action of the rudder bar and the joystick, followed by straight and level flying, climbing and gliding, turns of all kinds, spins and finally take-offs, approaches and landings.

"Landing is, perhaps, the most difficult part of it all. When I was tackling it, I thought of everything in terms of landing! I used to land my bed, and make the jam spoon do an imaginary three-point landing on the jam dish! And then, one day, to my utter joy, I found I had actually landed an airplane safely!

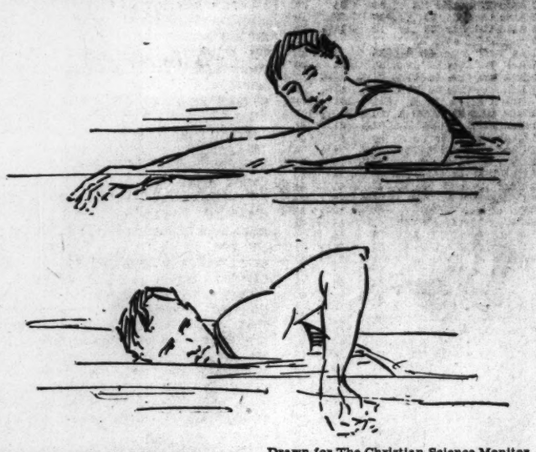
"I shall never forget the excitement of that day. I went solo at 10 o'clock one July evening, just as dusk was beginning to creep up. The instructor's voice had come through on the telephone. 'Think you could take her round yourself now?' 'Yes, rather,' I replied eagerly, feeling that the great moment had really come. 'You must only do one circuit, as it is getting dark,' he cautioned. I opened up the throttle, skimmed over the grass, and was in the air. I circled round the aerodrome once, very carefully, throttled back, and landed. It was a glorious experience, for I realized that, at last, I could fly alone.

"After this I had to complete three solo hours in the air, carry out a test of landings from various heights, and three figure of eight turns. Then followed an easy examination on air rules and directions which gave me a pilot's "A" license, entitling me to fly, and take my friends up, but only for pleasure, since it does not include commercial flying.

"To fly commercially, you have to possess a "B" license, which means greater experience and harder tests, including cross-country flying, day and night time flying, height tests, and various air force tests. There is also a technical side, comprising examinations in meteorology, navigation and compass swinging, engines and rigging, and various other subjects."

"And you feel it has all been worth while?"

"Worth while! It is the finest training anyone could wish for. If you make it your hobby as well as your profession you cannot fail to succeed."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Diagrams Illustrating First Steps in Swimming Lessons. The Pupil Is Acquiring the Correct Arm Action.

Swimming Made Easy

By CHARLES E. SAXE

The lessons described in the following articles are based on 12 years of experience, during which they have been put to practical application by the writer in teaching swimming on Cape Cod, Mass. Some 3000 pupils, ranging from children of three to adults, have learned how to swim by applying these methods.

Part II

DID you ever see a heavy piece of timber thrown into the water, end first, and watch it as it disappeared from sight, then gradually reappeared to lie flat upon the surface of the water? That is what it does. Why? Because it is bouyant, because it is lighter in its displacement than water. The same condition exists with us as human beings. As the log returned to the surface so will the human form, if thrown into the water in the same way.

Now let us look at it from another angle. Instead of being thrown into the water as the log was, suppose we lie out on the water, face down, arms outstretched and absolutely relax. We are in the same position as the log, but being a human being we have to breathe.

If we gently raise the head just above the surface of the water, we are in a position to take a deep breath and then gently putting the head in the water again, we can exhale, letting the air which is in our lungs out slowly, very slowly. You will be surprised how long and how easily you can stay on the surface of the water, floating in this manner.

Last week we learned how to go up and down the shore line, and remember always the even up and down beat of the feet. We now come to the point where we can with confidence learn to take our hands from the bottom, but we are still in shallow water, because we want to be absolutely sure that so far we have learned to do everything correctly.

Take the hands off the bottom. This should be done slowly to avoid a tendency to settle a little in the water before coming to the surface as the log did at first.

The position of the hands at this point is directly in front of you, the thumb of one hand held by the other, arms straight and quite rigid. This is to guide us when we start to kick our feet, for it is a little bit hard at first to get accustomed to this coördination.

The foot motion starts steadily and firmly, the heel of each foot just coming to the surface of the water, not a splash from either foot, for remember that the power of the foot stroke is in the water and not out of it.

We realize at this point that we are beginning to move ahead by just kicking our feet alone. How much more power can we expect by adding the assistance of our hands and arms? Reason tells us then that we must have this added assistance to complete the final alignment of coördination. To accomplish the best results, the following method seems to have proven the most satisfactory.

Beginning from in front of the shoulder, with both hands cupped, that is fingers closed tight, draw the arms back and through to the side, one at a time, alternating one after the other. It is very necessary at this point to be sure that this arm motion is much slower than the foot motion, for it is from this tempo of the arm motion that we must learn to breathe correctly.

I sometimes think that in the beginning and at this point it is wisdom to indulge the pupil in a dog paddle for a little while, gradually lengthening the reach of each arm stroke, until the arm can be taught to leave the water at each side and gracefully bowed return to the forward position.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

Cooking a Fish Without a Pan

Clean and season the fish and add several strips of bacon. Wrap each fish well in corn husk or leaves, tying the wrapping on with cord or pieces of long grass. Pat a thin layer of moist clay over the leaves or husk and bury the fish in hot ashes. Leave it in the ashes until the clay covering starts to crack. The steam confined within the clay covering will cook the meat.

How Bird Parents Teach Their Young to Fly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

MANY devices are used by birds to induce their offspring to learn to fly, according to the well-known South Australian ornithologist, Capt. S. A. White. Some birds have only a few days in their home before they sally forth, while others, such as thrushes and sparrows, are dependent on their parents for about 10 days before they leave the nest. Swallows enjoy home life for about 10 days, magpies 16 days, and starlings from 10 to 12 days. Even then, these fledglings show great reluctance to leave their nest and need much coaxing.

Captain White was commenting on the experiences of a pair of dotterels which built a nest between the railway tracks at the Adelaide station. In spite of the dangers from passing locomotives the eggs were incubated until the time they were expected to hatch, and then to the disappointment of the railway employees, the parent birds and the eggs disappeared. Captain White thinks that the birds were hidden elsewhere, waiting until a convenient time to remove their young ones to the nearby River Torrens. Within a few hours of being hatched, the young dotterels would be able to run and later take to the wing. They were most precocious infants, Capt. White explained.

Drastic Measures

Young birds are often very reluctant to attempt their first flight and rather drastic measures have to be adopted. Some parents gently urge their offspring to the edge of the nest and firmly push them out, when they quickly find their wings. After that, progress is rapid and, within a few days, the youngster can fly like his father.

Swallows induce their young to fly by their twitterings and as soon as the young birds can leave home, the parents set about raising another brood. The method used by the eiderdown ducks is most effective. While a duckling is enjoying a ride on its mother's back, the parent bird suddenly dives and the youngster must strike out for itself.

Mutton birds nest in thousands off the Australian coast and their method of teaching their offspring to fly is most original. The young is fed by the mother until it is a ball of fat and then deserted. The fat upon which it is fed lasts for a few days and then hunger sets in. The young mutton bird waddles from his home—at the bottom of a burrow at the edge of a cliff—falls over and finds he can fly!

In the cases of the hawk and the sparrow, it is the boldest bird that gets the worm. The parents sit near the nest and offer their hungry brood a choice morsel. The first fledging to flutter across is given the prize. Captain White says that hawks place a piece of meat just out of reach of the nest, and sit and watch the fun.

Ground Birds

The lot of ground birds is much easier. Quail, emus and mallee fowl walk straight out of the egg with the full use of their legs. The experience of the mallee fowl is unique. The eggs are buried under a huge mound and left to incubate themselves. When hatched, the young mallee fowl has a tussle with the leaves and debris covering it. When the heap is surmounted, the youngster ruffles its rapidly drying plumage. Five minutes later, the newly born could outdistance a man on foot.

Much practice is needed before the young bird masters the finer points of flying. Judgment in selecting upward air currents, rising from irregular contours and expertness in soaring and poising are essential.

Captain White asks what is the secret of a sea gull keeping pace with a steamer, rising and falling without moving a feather. The bird is taking advantage of the stream of air deflected upward by the passage of the vessel.

The swift has been known to circle an airplane at 68 miles an hour and it is the recognized holder of the Schneider Cup of the bird world. Homing pigeons can fly at 50 miles an hour, wild duck 40 to 60 and starlings 40 to 50.

As far as altitude is concerned, the Indian vultures are on top. These hold an observed record of a height of 11,000 feet. The South American buzzards come next. Aviators say that it is rare to see a bird flying higher than half a mile and it is unlikely that the stories of migrating birds reaching immense altitudes are true.

Mail Bag

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Ger.

Dear Editor:

The Monitor is for me ever a source of unending interest, and with great gladness I see that it opens the paths of international correspondence and friendship which are always so helpful for us.

Let me make use of this good opportunity. One of my subjects of study is the English language, so I shall be very 'pleased' to hear from any young fellow in Great Britain, who would like to arrange "au pair" visiting with me. The university in Frankfort, the famous birthplace of Goethe, where I am studying, closes its doors from July 31 until Nov. 1, and I should like to exchange a visit during August. During this month or afterward the English friend could come to Frankfort-on-the-Main and would have a warm welcome in our family.

My address and all particulars about Frankfort and my home may be obtained through The Christian Science Monitor Information Bureau, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 1.

With best wishes and many thanks in advance. Walter L.

Cape Girardeau, Missouri

Dear Editor:

Perhaps you have never received a letter from Cape Girardeau. Our city of 16,500 inhabitants is situated on the Mississippi River about 125 miles south of St. Louis, the largest city in Missouri. Cape Girardeau has grown rapidly during the last decade and has not ceased growing. I have always lived here.

My hobbies are stamp collecting, reading, and poster making. I am 12 years old and am a Girl Scout, play the piano a little and like poetry.

I have noticed that many of the boys and girls who have sent letters to the Mail Bag are interested in stamp collecting, too. I hope anyone interested will write to me as I am eager to have pen pals and begin trading with those who have stamps that I need in my collection. I will gladly send anyone some of our new Washington Bicentennial stamps in return for some that I don't have.

Hoping that someone will want to become my pen pal. Ruth D.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Now that I've finally summoned up courage to send in a letter, won't Mail Baggers please write to me? I promise faithfully to answer all letters and would love to exchange pictures.

Maybe some of you who live abroad would like to hear something about our school. It is one of the newest junior high schools in Chicago and is very beautiful. We have a swimming pool, three gyms, lovely art and music rooms and, of course, the necessary science, mathematics, English and social studies rooms.

This spring the girls have been very busy with a club called the G. A. A. (Girl's Athletic Association). We have regular bronze pins and when we have the required number of points (200) we receive a bar which can be attached to the pin. The points are won in various ways, such as by hiking, roller skating, playing tennis or golf for so many hours, etc. I hope to receive my bar this semester. The school is planning to have a track meet and amateur circus; we have had lots of fun getting ready for the circus. Won't some of you please tell me what you're doing this spring at your schools?

A year from this coming summer Chicago is planning to have a world fair. If any of you come, will you let me know? We can meet and really see each other.

I'm 13 and am interested in sports, reading, and, well anything that you want to write about.

Well, good-by and thank you for printing this. Helen Marie W.

Saint John, N. B., Canada

Dear Editor:

From the time it began I have enjoyed the Mail Bag, and I believe I have not missed reading many letters.

Some time ago it was my pleasure to attend meetings of an Empire-wide organization, whose work is largely of an educational nature, and a report was given in which was mentioned the desirability of encouraging correspondence between school children in the different parts of the Empire, that they might grow up with a broader, more intelligent, more united thought of the British Empire as a whole. Later, in a report on the work of the League of Nations Society, another expressed the thought that we should so educate ourselves that our concept of the world would be "a community of friendly nations."

Having known and read the Monitor for some years, having shared in the fun and interest of the Mail Bag for a few of those years, I thought at once how much the Monitor is doing to bring about that very state of affairs, not alone within one part of the world, but in the very world itself. I am indeed glad to have a tiny share in this adventure in world friendship, and I should welcome letters from anyone, any age, anywhere. Helen C. S.

Cologne, Germany

Dear Editor:

Although I often read The Christian Science Monitor, I have never found in the Mail Bag an article over Cologne. Therefore I will try to give a picture of my city.

Cologne is situated on the River Rhine. It is one of the oldest cities in Germany and was founded by the Roman emperors. This very day, many remains of this early time are to be seen.

In the summer time, Cologne is filled with foreigners, who wish to see the beautiful River Rhine and who set out from Cologne. Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Belgians, they all come to here, to see the wonderful ancient churches and buildings, and to take a walk through the small, cornered lanes. The day comes when they go on board a Rhine steamer and commence one of the magnificent journeys of the world.

I am 19 years old and since I left school have been in business. My knowledge of the English language is not particularly great, but I have a great desire to learn it better. Would any boy of my age like to correspond with me? I should be very enjoyed. Günther B.

Edinburgh, Scotland

Dear Editor:

I am a great believer in world friendship through international correspondence, so I am writing with the hope, like so many other readers, of getting correspondents in many lands.

Being of Scottish birth I take a great interest in the welfare of my native land. My favorite pastime is to study the history of the Scottish clans and their tartans.

Though I am only 17 I take a great interest in international problems and social questions and it would be my great delight to exchange views on everyday affairs with my fellow readers.

Trusting my appeal makes the postman stumble over with the weight of letters for me,

William M.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Susan W. (13), Marysville, Ohio.—Interested in stamp collecting and outdoor sports.

Phyllis W. (13), Kenmore, N. Y.—Interested in music and sports.

Mae R. (13), Philadelphia, Pa.—Interested in music and sports.

Margaret T. (14), Coquille, Ore.—Lives on a ranch.

Jacqueline G. (in Junior High School), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in outdoor sports.

Jane H. (16), Huntington Park, Calif.—Especially from foreign lands.

Vera May B., Lancaster, Pa.—From South Africa, Australia, Japan and Newfoundland.

From Boys

Karlheinz G. (19), Berlin, Germany.

Over 20

Irene S., Binghamton, N. Y.—Especially from France and It-ly. Interested in music.

Maude D., Melbourne, Australia.—From French and German girls.

Alice K., Altona, Germany.—Interested in music and sports.

Theodore P., Blissfield, Mich.—Especially from persons living near the U. S. National Parks. Interested in literature, art, dramatics, camping and mountain climbing.

Roger M., Peoria, Ill.

Hans B., Altona, Germany.—Interested in football and swimming.

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Mountain Lodge, five (5) miles above Camp Baldy, operated in conjunction with Mabelle Scott Rancho School and Camp located in orange grove near Los Angeles. Swimming, riding, fishing—all outdoor sports. School work if desired. Rates $40.00 per month. Write or phone MRS. MABELLE SCOTT, Cor. Alosta and Citrus Ave., Azusa, Calif. Azusa 351-61.

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For Girls. On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Experienced counselors. Horseback riding, canoeing, all sports. Pine Tree Club for older girls. 21st year. Miss Blanche D. Price, 404 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Penna.

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Days filled with activities girls enjoy. Staff college women. Booklet. Mrs. Maude Rauh Turner, Director, Maple City, Michigan, Route 2.
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A Distinct Unit of Boston University
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PLEASANT LAKE NEW LONDON, N. H. Lake Sunapee Region
ALL SPORTS
Canoes, Boats, Riding, Dramatic Dancing, Cabins.
Camp Rate $150 per Season
Club Older Girls
Vacation $16.50 per week
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Expressing our standard of thought
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Senior—Boys 14 to 17
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Staff of Experts—Christian Science students may attend service every Sunday—Accredited School—Horsemanship, Sports—7 weeks $115 to $140. Information:—Camp Commander Board of Education, 400 S. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Near Elgin, Illinois, in the Beautiful Fox River Valley
Boys from 6 to 14 years of age. Camp activities include athletics, swimming, handicrafts, campfires, etc. Eggs, milk, vegetables and poultry supplied from the school farm. For information and folder write Chicago Junior School, Elgin, Illinois, or 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., room 1347.

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Fourth season, July 4-July 31. Land and water sports, nature study, dramatics, music, handicrafts.
First week for adult recreational and cultural session. Remainder of season for boys and girls, in junior and senior groups. Enrollment may be for one, two or three weeks.
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2 hrs. from New York—3 hrs. from Phila.
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SCHOOL THREE—The South Shore. Open this fall. Near South Shore Country Club with bus, street car Illinois Central and private transportation.
THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' CARAVAN
A Travel Camp Visiting Four States and Canada. College-trained counselor to each five children, fourth grade up. The expedition will visit Illinois and Wisconsin points and go by boat from Milwaukee across Lake Michigan to Grand Haven. Some time will be spent in the woods on the shore at Wolf Lake, Michigan, next, destined for Canada, the party will go to Detroit and see its many points of interest. The return trip will be through Indiana. A fee of $17.00 per week covers every expense. Six weeks, July 5 to August 15.
TOWN TRAVELS FOR TINY TOURISTS
Play groups with camp features for children who remain in the city. Half-day and full-day programs. Fee $3.00 to $7.00 for weekly programs, June 20 to Sept. 6. Call or write for the desired application. Visitors welcome.

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Members of British Group Decide to Get 'That Place of Their Own'—Find Willing Helpers and Advisers in Sizable Project

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By F. HAYDN DIMMOCK
Editor of The Scout

LONDON—The little group of Scouts round the lamp-post crowded into the small circle of light while the Scoutmaster told the great news.

"A headquarters of our very own is what we want," he told the boys. "A place where we can meet every night in the week instead of for an hour once a week in the schoolroom. We want a place where we can keep our equipment and hang up our pictures. We want a home—and we're going to get it!"

So many other little groups have talked like this, and are still talking, but the little group of which I write decided there and then under the lamp-post that they would get "that place of their own."

It is there now for all to see at Watford, Eng., a building of which any group of boys would be proud—and the Scouts of the Ninth S. W. Herts Group are justly proud because they built it themselves and paid for it by their own efforts. What they have accomplished should be an inspiration to others.

It took the boys just under a year, after the laying of the first brick, to complete their home. But what a lot of work had to be done before even the plans were drawn! In five years they earned nearly £500 by giving entertainments and other attractive shows, doing the work entirely without outside assistance.

Purchase of Freehold Site

With this sum of money behind them they purchased a freehold site in the center of their district. This cost £280. A district Rover officer who is an architect supplied the plan, and the start was made on clearing the site. Members of the group armed themselves with picks and shovels, most of which had seen better days, and worked like Trojans to remove the bushes and trees.

The ground clear, the next job was to peg out the site, a not too easy task, but it was done. Then the work of digging the trenches for the footings was commenced. The footings had to be of concrete and great was the excitement when the first load of cement and bricks arrived on the site. A measure was made for ballast so that it contained one bag of cement to four of gravel. A 270-foot run of concrete footings was laid down and this work had to be passed by the local surveyor.

The report was "All's well," and now the group was joined by two bricklayer friends who supervised the work of bricklaying. The boys found the job difficult at first; they were constantly breaking the string line with their trowels, but they improved as they progressed. In four weeks they were 2ft. 9in. above the damp course on the 66x24-foot building.

The ground inside the building next had to be leveled in preparation for a concrete floor. This meant a lot of hard digging and barrow work, because the ground at the rear of the building sloped away 18 inches and had to be made up.

At this point a Rover member of the group in the stone trade commenced to carve a foundation stone. This stone was laid five weeks after the actual commencement of the brick work. The members of the group were now working every minute of their spare time. Some of them did not have a single Saturday afternoon off during the whole of the 16 months it took to complete the job.

It soon became necessary to rig up scaffolding, and it was decided that only the senior boys should be allowed to work up aloft. The Cubs and younger Scouts acted as brick carriers, and the 20,000 bricks required were passed up to the bricklayers. The boys became quite expert at tossing these nine-pound bricks.

A great deal of space would be required to tell this story in all its details, the fitting of the window frames and the windows, the making of concrete window sills, the cutting of 120 timbers and 60 cross-ties, the fixing of battens in correct position to take the 2000 roofing tiles that were used.

The roof completed, glass was next fixed into the window frames, 240 panes being used. Meanwhile the electric cable and water mains were laid on, and the work of wiring the lighting circuit put in hand. The floor was the next thing to have attention, one board at a time having to be laid because they were side nailed. After this the ceiling had to be boarded, stained and varnished.

So the finishing touches were given. The woodwork was painted, oak entrance doors fitted, and the rooms leading from the wide lobby were finished as lavatory and canteen. This work included plastering, carpentry, plumbing and electricity. The stage end of the building was fitted up with powerful head and footlights.

Drainage was the most difficult of all the problems that had to be faced, but a drainlayer friend came along to show the way, and the drains passed the test made by the local authorities.

Start Their Own Bank

Long before the work was finished the group had expended its savings, and they started what was called "The Headquarters Loan Bank." Members and friends of the group invested altogether about £140 at a 4 per cent rate of interest.

The building when completed was furnished with chairs, the canteen was supplied with cups and saucers, the stage hung with curtains, a piano installed — everything ready seven days before the opening date, even to well-laid-out gardens to make the outside beautiful.

A noteworthy part about the undertaking is that six outside friends, who gave most valuable help and instruction, would not accept anything for their services. It can be truly said that the headquarters of the Ninth S. W. Herts Group was built by friendship and devotion—devotion by the boys for their troop, and friendship by the men who gave up so much of their all-too-little spare time to encourage those who had faith in the enterprise.

[This is one of a series of articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities which appear in the Monitor on the first four Thursdays of each month. On June 23 the article will deal with United States Girl Scouts.]

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Tryphena Burbank, soloist.
5:10 Ritter's Tap Dancer.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 Elisabeth Cushman, contralto.
5:45 "Dick, Bud and Mert," vocal trio.
6:00 Sketch, "A Surprise Attack."
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 Alice O'Leary, soprano.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Address from Bunker Hill by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Vallee Orchestra; Allen Waterous, baritone.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano trio; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:48 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Walter O'Keefe; Moss Orchestra; Weeks Orchestra.
1:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
1:10 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
1:45 NBC, Harry Reser's Eskimos.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—NBC, Marimba Band; soloists.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:02 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Regimentallists; chorus.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners," sketch.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Rodemich Orchestra; soloist.
9:45 Republican news; time; weather.
10:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
10:15 NBC, Convention résumé, Floyd Gibbons.
1:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
5:45 Lillian Perrin; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother Bob Emery.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, Mexican tenor.
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Lanin Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soloists and piano.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketches.
9:00 CBS, Borrell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 Local dance music.
1:00 Studio announcements; news.
1:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
1:30 to 1 a.m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p.m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Round Towners Quartet.
5:45 Shapiro and Shefter, piano duo.
9:00 CBS, Current Events; Kaltenborn.
9:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
9:30 Time; baseball scores.
9:38 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
9:45 CBS, Convention reports.
1:00 Weather; news; time.
1:15 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
1:45 Concert Ensemble.
2:00 The Crosleyers.
2:15 Newbridge Male Quartet.
8:30 Highland Harmonies.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Petite Symphonie.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 CBS, Convention reports.
11:15 to 12:00 CBS dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a.m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p.m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p.m.—Talk to parents.
2:05 p.m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p.m.—"Challenge to Our Homes."
3:30 p.m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p.m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p.m.—Messages from Ministers.

WEEI

8:00 a.m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a.m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a.m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a.m.—NBC, Convention Developments, William Hard.
9:30 a.m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p.m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:50 p.m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p.m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

7:00 a.m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a.m.—Musical and studio.
9:30 a.m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News"
12:15 p.m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p.m.—NBC, Convention Highlights, William Hard.
1:30 p.m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p.m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p.m.—Studio musical programs.
3:30 p.m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a.m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p.m.—CBS, Musical programs.
1:00 p.m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p.m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p.m.—Eastern Olympic track and field semifinals, from Harvard Stadium.

WAAB

7:45 a.m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
9:30 a.m.—CBS, Convention reports.
9:46 a.m.—CBS, Bab-o Musical Grocer.
1:30 p.m.—Doubleheader, Braves - Pittsburgh Pirates, Fred Hoey, reporting.

LYMAN LAYS STONE OF STATE BUILDING

The corner stone of the new State Department of Public Works Building, which is fast nearing completion, was laid by Frank E. Lyman, Commissioner of Public Works, today. It is opposite the North Station yards of the Boston & Maine Railroads. The total cost of the building is estimated to be $1,273,000. It will have 10 stories and is scheduled to be finished by Dec. 1.

All branches of the Public Works Department, including the Registry of Motor Vehicles, will be housed in the structure. The exterior up to the first floor window will be of polished Quincy granite.

Boston Art Notes

School of Art

In conjunction with Commencement exercises, there has been placed on display work by students of the Massachusetts School of Art. All the classrooms and exhibiting galleries are hung and arranged with objects of art ranging from formidable sculptured fountain pieces to fashion designs.

In its new headquarters the school can provide a comfortable environment for students, conducive to and encouraging hard work. No one can complain of lack of equipment and elbow room and library facilities and proper illumination. Every provision has been made.

The general view of the exposition is gratifying. One feels the presence of rigorous discipline and high standards. The routine work in which the rudiments are taught is exhibited as well, and one may follow the gradual accumulation of technical means through practice with various mathematical rules, color notations and all the phenomena which underlie harmony. Eventually the technique is applied to the seemingly frivolous fashion designs, advertising cartoons, book illustrations. By the final year, the students are fully prepared to serve the current demands of trade for their craft.

Curious that the stylishness they acquire in commercial subjects is not found in the "fine" art division. There, in water colors and oils, the students slump into conventional methods—or perhaps they are taught them. They may work logically, and with a clean palette, but sparkle, alacrity, ingenuity are wanting. One would not expect these qualities here if one had not found them in abundance in the other division. The figure work, drawing and water colors show considerable skill, but in all of them there is wanting that additional ingredient, the personal equation. The release that comes on commencement day may be the necessary condition for cultivating it.

An outstanding display is that of sculpture, in which the students show not only excellent schooling but a perceptible degree of imagination. Two or three pieces, including an ambitious fountain, would hold their own at a Grand Salon. D. A.

MEANS GETS 15 YEARS

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Gaston B. Means yesterday was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for swindling Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean of $104,000 in an alleged plan to return the kidnaped Lindbergh baby.

CHESAPEAKE CORP. CUTS DEBT

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Since the close of 1931 the Chesapeake Corporation has reduced its funded and unfunded debt by a total of $3,300,000, according to reports in railroad circles.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 90 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

KNOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean chair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Brush does the corners clean, puts profit velocity and installing these chairs, write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO. Canton, Ohio.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

Loving care LAKELANDS Wholesome sports Music
Handcrafts Gardening Tutoring
July 5 to August 20, $75
CLARA M. KEOUGH, Plainfield, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the highest character. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected. not a registration bureau, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN, retired, sell latest importation of wearing apparel accessories; good sellers; very attractive; liberal commission with each sale. WRITE, 411 West 42nd St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN to sell cotton fabrics to dry goods department and upholstery stores; commission; many territories open; tell about yourself in first letter. SUNNYROCK COMPANY, 346 6th Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NEW BRIDGE TABLE COVER—Sidney Lens endorses Suede-Top "as best I ever saw"; perfect playing surface; always stays clean; beautiful, practical; ideal for gifts and prizes; several ladies wanted to handle sales full or part time; sells quickly at only $1.00; excellent commission paid; write for particulars without obligation. ATLANTIC PRODUCTS CORP., Dept. CSM, Trenton, N. J.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 52 Garden Place—To sublet, July-August, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette. Main 4-3770.

N. Y. C., 171 West 12th—Large, airy 3-room elevator apartment, suitable couple; quiet; convenient subway; refrigeration; reasonable. HASTINGS.

N. Y. C., 821 W. 112th, near Columbia and Christian Science church—Four airy rooms, Frigidaire, piano; reasonable. Mon. 2-3273. BLISS.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 15 West 95th—Large 2-room apartment, entire floor, 2 tiled baths, kitchenette, Frigidaire; refined home; reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON ARMS
144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. P. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-34 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone (vanhoe 3-7800.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 3 rooms, $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—5 or 6 rooms, 2-family house, newly decorated; adults; near stores, Grove St. or Ampere stations; $50 and $60. C. S. KLOTZ, 99 No. 19th St.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents reasonable. Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
308 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7640

WESTERLEIGH, Staten Island, N. Y.—Attractive 6-room apartment, sleeping porch, garden, Electrolux; couple preferred; 45 minutes from Wall St.; furnished $75, unfurnished $55. H. H. GRANGER, Pl. Richmond 7-4978-W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour; $300 month to 10 trips. Open drives; reference. Flatbush 2-1209. BACHMAN, 178 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN taken in loving home, permanent or for summer; girls 3-10, boys 6-13. MRS. SEE, P. O. Box 364, Lake Placid, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—Rooming house to rent on Marlboro st., completely furnished, in good rooming locality; good opportunity for man and wife; 15 rooms. 116 Huntington Avenue.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO LET ON CAPE COD
Water front cottages, all modern improvements, 7 rooms, sun porches, shower baths; good bathing; reasonable rates. Apply J. MACHEN, Crescent Beach, Mattapoisett, Mass.

TO RENT for season, cottage on waterfront at Moody Beach in Wells, Maine—Bathroom, gas stove, Frigidaire and piano. For particulars write F. J. PRESCOTT, Sanford, Maine. Telephone 134-R.

TWO Cape Cod cottages for rent, half price, at Dennis Beach. M. H. HEPLER, Dennis, Mass.

30 MILES from Boston, on beautiful Lake Mirimichi; pleasant 5-room cottage for discriminating people, furnished. Write W. H. JACKSON, Wrentham, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—12th season; come up in the mountains, enjoy the abundance of beautiful lakes, trees, springs and fresh air; comfortable beds, good food, restful atmosphere; $18 per week; all modern conveniences; bus from New York, MRS. E. E. AVERY.

"GREEN SHADOWS," Old Lyme, Ct. (Miss Shepard)—June 15th to Sept. 15th; comfortable, modern rooms; excellent meals; moderate rates. Phone Lyme 326-3.

ON Lake Champlain in Adirondacks, 9 quiet, restful, modern home; good food; comfortable beds; also bathing, fishing, boat. Write for particulars. MRS. E. WHITFORD, Crown Point, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

KNABE Upright Piano for immediate disposal; excellent tone; no reasonable offer refused. Telephone Aspinwall 8906 (Boston) for appointment.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 23A Harvard St. Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—MEN

TREE SURGEON Young man with car preferred. Phone Longwood 8905 before 9 a. m. and after 6 p. m. (Boston).

HOMES TO SHARE

QUIET, comfortable home overlooking Lake Erie, for transient or permanent guests; reasonable rates; references. ANNA M. WALL, 56 Buffalo St., Silver Creek, N. Y.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 9 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 23 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, mornings, or part time; very reasonable. Tel. Chickering 4-7230.

RYE, N. Y.—In Center of Business Section
Large Office on 2nd Floor, $35.00
Large Office on 3rd Floor, $25.00
Store on Ground Floor, $50.00
CALL RYE 2210

PAYING GUESTS

BERKSHIRES—Beautiful rolling country; excellent accommodations; permanent and weekend guests. PINE KNOLL FARM, Sheffield, Mass. A. R. Adams. Phone 149.

HILLVIEW
Tel. Woodstock, N. Y., 140 Woodstock, N. Y.
In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; especially erected for quiet rest and study.
MRS. SIDYL WENNERT, Manager

N. Y. C.—Wish to share my beautiful home, unusual atmosphere, indefinite to rest and study; business woman or couple; excellent meals; meals optional. Tel. Sch. 4-7648.

ROSE LODGE

Week-End Accommodations
Comfort—Excellent Food
COPAKE FALLS, N. Y. Tel. 21-2-1

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Scenic location, convenient, restful; open all year; booklet; $18 to $28.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

PIPE ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience. Serving Greater New York.
6851 97th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781.

REAL ESTATE

AT RYE, N. Y.—Outstanding rental, Westchester Country Club grounds, full equipped new English stone, stucco, 10 rooms, 3 baths; reduced by half, now $300 month.
SUZANNE GEDNEY
18 Purchase Street Telephone Rye 671

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Bay Ridge—6-family brick, modern improvements, new self-feeding buckwheat coal burner; paid $30,000, sacrifice for $18,000, cash $3000; 1 block from 69th Street subway. Durante, 6816 4th Avenue. Shore Road 6-8066.

NEW, COLONIAL HOUSE, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, all improvements; 2-car garage; seashore; for rent unfurnished. E. M. FRAZEE, Parker Ave., Deal, N. J.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.—For sale, Main St., corner, ½ acre, 15-room house, 2 baths, large veranda, 2-car garage, loft above; 10 minutes from depot, near Christian Science church, grade and high schools. ANTHONY ELDER, 8 Main St., Spring Valley, N. Y.

WESTON, MASS.

Small estate of 10 acres for the lover of seclusion. The grounds are well landscaped with flowering shrubs, old elms, and wooded knolls with evergreens and oaks. Traversed by bridle path. A most picturesque setting for a country home. Marie R. Hynes, Weston, Mass. Tel. Waltham 1189, or Wayland 218.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y., 93-11-48th Ave.—Comfortable rooms, board, $10; quiet neighborhood; 8c bus to subway. BYARS, New. 9-0440.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MERIDEN, CONN., on new State Highway, at sign, Clark's Cottage. Tourists Drive In. ABBY M. CLARK, corner South Broad St. and Hall Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractively furnished room in private apartment near church; available about June 25 to one appreciating home. PEASE, Com. 4330 or 0107.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Comfortable rooms; permanent or transients. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Large, attractive room with piano, kitchenette; $10 includes everything; front room $5; business woman's home. Asp. 1919.

DON'T RENT A ROOM UNTIL YOU SEE THE PIERREPONT
Why leave the city to escape the Summer heat when you can enjoy a suburban residence in the heart of Metropolitan New York, just 13 minutes from Times Square and 4 minutes from Wall Street to Clark St. I. R. T. subway. Enjoy the luxuries of our
SWIMMING POOL, ROOF GARDEN, ROOF SOLARIUM
Sunlit Rooms. Full Hotel Service.
$10 TO $20 WEEKLY
THE PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT at HICKS ST., BROOKLYN.
B. M. T. to Borough Hall. Main 4-8500.

McPHERSON POINT, Conesus Lake, Livonia, N. Y.—Pleasant furnished rooms with or without meals; by day or week; modern conveniences; refrigeration; reasonable. MRS. J. BERT MILLER, Livonia 811F13.

NEW YORK CITY—Single room next to bath; homelike; quiet surroundings; near N. Y. C. lines. E. LAMBETH, 3345 Bedgwick Ave. Tel. Sed. 7-8128.

N. Y. C., 100th (West End Ave.)—Delightful, large living-bedroom (4 windows) adjoining bath; moderate; exclusive apartment. Riv. 9-9022.

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd—Large, clean, well furnished front room; suitable student; inexpensive; quiet, refined family; elevator. (4-E.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACTIVE man wants place in country; care large estate, gardens, orchards; only $25 consideration. Write Box A-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, handy with tools, understands gardening; go anywhere. D-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REGISTERED ARCHITECT—17 years practical experience, residences, apartments, hotels, theatres, hospitals, loft and office buildings, desires commission or employment. 23 1st St., Stewart Manor, L. I., N. Y.

SALE graduate, varied experience including secretarial and tutoring, especially capable in creative work; temporary or permanent; will travel. POHLE, 2 West 8th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HIGH school graduate desires two room or any congenial work for summer; experienced; will leave city. Tel. Regent 1177, Box A-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN (Continued)

QUIET, refined, educated woman desires position as companion to lady for summer or permanently; references exchanged. Phone University 5044.

YOUNG lady offers her services as experienced assistant to doctor or surgeon; $25 base charge. GWEN, 110 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. White Plains 1256-R.

SUMMER BOARD

ENJOY the beauty of the mountains and thoroughbred poultry. MAPLE GROVE POULTRY FARM, Rte. 2, M. FULLERTON, Prop. Summer and week-end guests. Rates $14.00 and $16.00. Phone 97R11S.

YOU NEED A CHANGE—Beauty, pleasure, reserved coziness at Mt. Pleasant, Gilsteown, N. H.; moderate terms; booklet. Tel. 98.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT? Peter Pan House, Jersey Mountains, overlooking lake; wonderful air, water, scenery; sink in kitchen. Academy 2-3012, New York City.

HINGHAM, MASS.—An unusual opportunity; colonial house on Main St.; 9 rooms, delightful screened porch overlooking gardens; garage; rental extremely reasonable. JOHN F. GLADE, Hingham 0360.

LONG ISLAND—6-room house, gas, electricity; 2-car garage; garden and fruit trees; 15 minutes' drive to Jones Beach. Write Box D-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FINZER-ON-SEVERN, MD.—Well-furnished bungalow, 4 rooms, bath, screened porch; season $200. Box 132, Annapolis, Md.

RENT—Twenty-minute sail from Portland, at Great Diamond Island; 25 attractive, well-equipped cottages, previously occupied by owner; electric appliances; grounds cared for; price $500. Address M. S., 140 Stevens Ave., Portland, Maine.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR RENT AT BLACK POINT, CONN.—Large shore-front cottage with double garage; restricted, all conveniences. HENRY J. POTTER, 83 Maple Avenue, Windsor, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DICTION, expression and voice placement taught. MISS HARRIET S. HAGEN, 1233 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. Tel. Hoboken 3-3468.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SUMMER rental July 1-Aug. 20, daintily furnished tenement, 3 sleeping rooms; 3 minutes to beautiful beach; reasonable; references. SOUTHWICK, 33 Cherry St., Lynn, Mass. Breakers 394-R.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

GOODYEAR Mostly Good Wear
The Blue Ribbon Tire Service
Incorporated
JOHN STREET at PARK AVENUE

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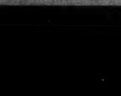

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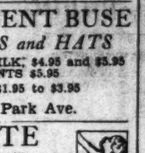

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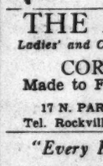

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All Nature

Garter Snake

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS serpent is a common one throughout the United States and Central America. It has been spreading in late years to England and the Continent of Europe, where it has been imported in large numbers from America.

Southern Canada is its northernmost limit and, indeed, the border between the United States and Canada forms a range limit for most of the limbless tribe. The tropics contain the largest and greatest number of snakes while the farther one goes from this region, the smaller and less varied the snakes become. New England is thus on the outskirts of the reptilian life zone. It has about 16 varieties of snakes.

The garter snake is the one most often reported as swallowing the young for protection, much after the fashion of a mother hen gathering her chicks beneath her wings in time of threatened danger. But this is probably just a tale, for while 200 or more reports are known, coming from persons who affirm such an observation, no naturalist in good standing has ever seen it. It seems impossible in the light of reason, for garter snakes commonly have broods of 50 to 80 young, which do not as a rule stay tied to parental apron strings for long. If such a phenomenon were possible, there would have to be some means of stopping the digestive operations, which operate with extreme rapidity (and there is no such stoppage known), while the time consumed in waiting for all the brood to parade down her throat would defeat the objective—protection.

Garter snakes vary greatly in description, according to the region. In general they are green or olive above, marked heavily with black spots. Like the ribbon snake, they have three light stripes, two on each side and one on top. The stouter body, keeled upper scales, and lower side stripes easily distinguish the more common garter snake. Underneath they are greenish yellow.

One is most likely to encounter this reptile on trips through fields and meadows. They are quite fond of sunning themselves on the path, in bare spots or on flat rocks. In vacant city lots one can often find them under rocks. Cornered or captured, they will give the impression of being rather dangerous, opening the mouth and flicking out the forked tongue at a great rate, all the while squirming and thrashing to get away. Don't be misled, though, for they are as harmless as their shadow. Through scent organs situated on the under parts they give out a musky odor which, while not very offensive to us, is disagreeable to other animals. An average size for an adult is from two to two and a half feet long.

For their food they depend largely upon insects, worms, etc., being worth their weight in gold to the farmer or gardener.

As winter approaches they seek out some large crevice or hole, hovering about it and spending the last few warm days in sunning themselves. All New England snakes gradually slow up their movements due to the cold, and finally go into a state of hibernation for the duration of winter. Frequently a great colony will be found all huddled together, probably for mutual warmth.

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h-h!

A mother had just been telling her small son some of the "facts of life" and when she finished she said, "Now, son, are there any questions you would like to ask? Anything at all, don't be afraid."

After a little heavy thinking, he replied, "Well, yes, there is something I've been wanting to know for a long time." Her heart failed her as she asked him what it was.

"Mother, just *how* do they make bricks?"—*Parents' Magazine.*

Remembered

Inquiring Reporter: "Have you ever been surrounded by a hungry pack of wolves?"

Explorer: "No, but I know the feeling. I used to open the dining room doors at a summer boarding house."

Tastes Differ

Mistress: "Mary, while I was away you wore my blue dress. I don't like it."

Maid: "Oh, madam! And I just love it."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

—Humorist

"Roads" Scholars!

Modern Selling

A local shop assistant was showing a gentleman some braces.

"Yes, these are splendid braces, sir—last you a lifetime."

"I'll take a pair."

"Why not have two pairs, sir?" asked the smart assistant.—*London Daily News.*

Careful!

Man in barber chair: "Be careful not to cut my hair too short; people will take me for my wife."—*Hearty Laughs.*

That's All

"I don't think much of 'Hamlet'."

"Me neither. It always strikes me as being just a compilation of quotations."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE habit of viewing things cheerfully, and of thinking of life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.

—MATTHEW ARNOLD

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

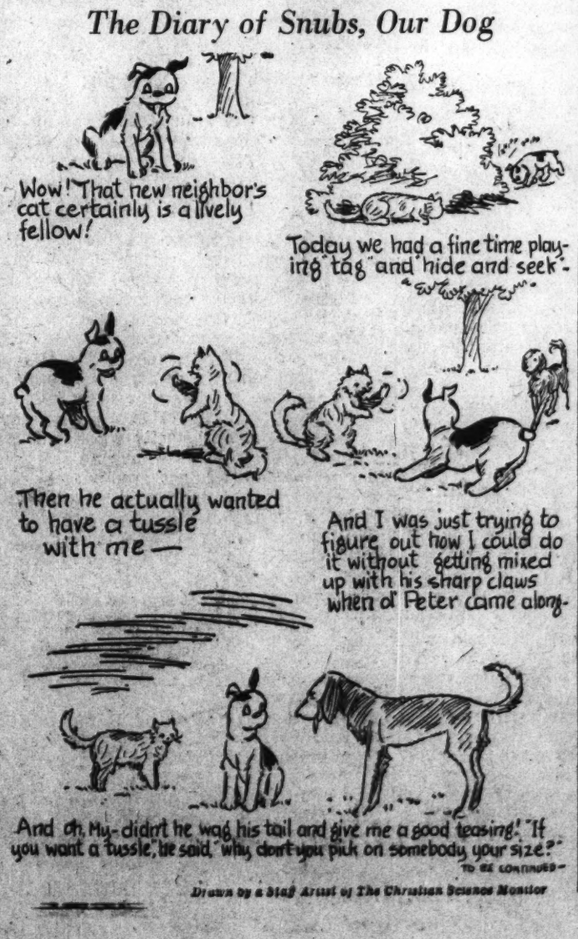
Four officials of the town of Sherman, Wis., are named Sherman, including the Mayor?

Of the occupations listed in the census, more than half are those in which no women are employed?

The annual net cost of dry law enforcement is less than five cents per capita in the United States?

Columbia University with its 38,000 students is the largest university in the world?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Wow! That new neighbor's cat certainly is a lively fellow!
Today we had a fine time playing tag and hide and seek -
Then he actually wanted to have a tussle with me—
And I was just trying to figure out how I could do it without getting mixed up with his sharp claws when ol' Peter came along-
And oh, My- didn't he wag his tail and give me a good teasing! "If you want a tussle," he said, "why don't you pick on somebody your size?"
TO BE CONTINUED

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Good Time Fund'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

TEN boys, of whom Buddy was one, had formed a nature club. Its objective was getting close to nature to learn something of the wonders of bird and plant life, but every fifth Saturday a fund contributed by the members was used for a theater party, baseball game or other amusement, hence it was known as the "good time fund."

Buddy, who was the treasurer of the club, was learning much about the joy of unselfish giving and at one meeting, called for planning how to use the "good time fund," he proposed that they use the money to help some needy family instead of spending it on themselves.

They all thought it a splendid idea, and so did Buddy's mother when he told her about it. She offered to help by finding a needy family. She finally turned in the name of a widow who worked nights cleaning offices in order to support seven children, the oldest of whom was 12.

One evening soon after this meeting 10 boys with smiling faces and carrying mysterious packages walked up the pathway to a dilapidated cottage. At their knock several little faces were pressed fearfully against the windowpane. Mother was away at work, the oldest girl explained through the window, and they never opened the door for anyone.

"For you," cried Buddy, lifting his market basket invitingly. But the girl replied that there must be a mistake; they hadn't ordered anything.

"But it *is* for you," insisted Buddy, beaming.

Fears were changed to cries of joy as the children opened bundles that revealed good things to eat, clothing, toys—even a warm woolen blanket, which was a blessing, for it was cold and the baby, lying asleep, was wrapped in newspapers.

Certainly the "good time fund" had been wisely invested. Even Buddy's mother was not forgotten. The boys had purchased a small bottle of perfume as a reward for her assistance.

One of the pleasant things about the affair was the fact that the club's rules demanded that all money paid by the boys into the "good time" treasury had to be actually earned and it was this money that they were spending to help someone else.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hackneyed expressions (E. R.)—Yes, the expressions you submit have been badly overworked, and friends will kindly see to it that the following get a well-deserved rest:

Speculation is rife
Rank and file
Then and there

Here are a few more selected from a long list submitted by Mrs. H. M. W. from England:

Like a house afire
Mountains out of mole-hills
Crying over spilt milk
Hit the nail on the head
Never rains but it pours
Oil on troubled waters

The following communication from C. L. H. should ridicule many of us into reform:

Please lend a hand. There's no use talking, it certainly has me going around in circles trying to figure it out. Why, not long ago, in fact, it was just the other day, a certain party said, "We must put an end to it." I said, "It can't be done, and what's the use trying?" He had an answer right on the tip of his tongue: "Can't never did anything." Well, he's a pretty forceful speaker and usually puts his ideas across; but he didn't come through this time, and I'm still in the dark on the whole matter. I'm asking you to give aid to a worthy cause, and I hope you will be able to comply with my request.

He concludes: "Why is it that people insist on the use of hackneyed expressions, and what are we going to do about it? Would declaring a moratorium help?"

There's an idea!

Meantime, there is still room in the "pound" of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Words for a few more trite phrases. Send them in.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Senatorial Opinion

"Governments will do nothing unless driven by public opinion."—*Senator Borah.*

Too Much Dependence

"Dependence on someone else for employment in busy times may too easily become dependence on someone else for support in slack times."—*Henry Ford.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Menu holders with small lamps lighted by dry batteries have been devised for dimly illuminated restaurants. Even more light was shed on menus, however, by translating the French items into American.

Detroit News: A traveler reports hearing 58 different inflections given the remark "Really" by the English populace. We still feel, though, that our "Oh yeah" is the more flexible.

Ouatane Tribune: Something should be done to prevent these men of the hour from talking more than two hours and a half.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1932 — *First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

G. O. P. Proposes Resubmission

"SHALL we offer the people a choice between something and something? Or between something and nothing?" This in elemental terms was the question that confronted the Republican national convention at Chicago in its adoption last night of a resubmission plank on national prohibition.

Once the party leaders had decided to offer the prospect of resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment, the dominating question became—as has now been evidenced by the debate in the convention—whether Republicanism would attempt to place before the voters a constructive substitute as an alternative to the amendment, or whether it would throw up its hands and propose flat repeal of the amendment, meaning a return to the pitifully inadequate liquor laws of more than a decade ago plus such so-called "temperance" measures as might be enacted by the states amid a deluge of liquor politics.

The resolutions committee, under the able chairmanship of Mr. James R. Garfield and with the evident collaboration of President Hoover, brought forward one of the most well-considered and carefully safeguarded plans yet advanced as an alternative to national prohibition—though even that leaves the alternative far short of possessing merits equal to those of the beleaguered Eighteenth Amendment.

At least the committee declaration, which gratifyingly won the support of the convention by a substantial majority in preference to the repeal plank, offered a "something" in place of the existing constitutional provision. By comparison, as a contribution to solution of one of the greatest social problems of the ages, the outright repeal proposals, when added up, padded out and given every benefit of the doubt, amount to exactly nothing.

To millions of citizens any proposal of resubmission, even with the most sincerely intended substitute, must be distasteful. Those who recognize alcoholic liquor as an evil that has no legitimate place in the habits of men or in society will hold steadfastly that national prohibition represents the logical method of dealing with intoxicating drink in America, and that prohibition should be not only retained but also reënforced by education of public sentiment in the reasons for its observance.

Yet one must recognize, and dry leaders have recognized, that the Constitution provides methods whereby it or its amendments may be changed. These recourses are open to the wets if they wish to try to meet the rigorous requirements the drys fulfilled in getting the Eighteenth Amendment adopted. There is involved the obtaining of a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress for an amending resolution and ratification either by legislatures or conventions in three-fourths of the states. In order to obtain a popular referendum the resubmission plank favors ratification by specially elected conventions.

There is a further moral requirement that the American people probably will make, or at least should make, of any who seek to alter the prohibition amendment. It is that the critics shall present something in its place designed to cope at least equally well with the evils of the liquor traffic. Mr. Garfield pointedly told the convention that the wet organization leaders, who have been prating of the promotion of temperance in their antiprohibition agitation, refused to assist the committee in formulating any plan short of abject abandonment of national liquor control.

And as the platform declares—following, incidentally, some of the lines of the Wickersham Commission report—there have been certain gains made under the Eighteenth Amendment which ought not to be relinquished. Indeed, there have been gains of many kinds which no amount of cheap sarcasm or vacuous "booing." can obscure. Particularly there has been a point gained in the assertion and establishment of a federal authority over the problems of alcohol.

The plan intended to be submitted proposes to preserve this authority to the extent necessary to prevent reintroduction of the saloon system in states that might go wet and to prevent—if that be possible—the dry states being flooded with liquor from the wet.

But after a resubmission plank is written, by whatever party, there stands a salient question, "Do members who are dry in conscience owe a duty to help obtain the two-thirds majority in Congress necessary for submission, when this is evidently a step toward allowing more liquor?" The Republican platform says:

> No public official or member of the party should be pledged or forced to choose between his party affiliations and his honest convictions upon this question.

Some drys may say they welcome a referendum in the expectation that a showdown will end wet agitation. If, however, it might turn out that the wets should register more votes in the more populous states, yet not enough to ratify an amendment, this might only feed further unrest.

If a better plan than national prohibition for the promotion of sobriety were to be offered—and none yet has been—or if it should be shown clearly that large sections of the population must have another ordeal of legalized liquor in order to learn by experience its undesirability, then some testing of sentiment by resubmission might be found in order. But the best evidence of whether the wets have enough backing of public opinion to merit submission of their proposals to the people will be whether they can elect enough members of Congress to obtain it without dry assistance.

Those awake to the actual nature of alcoholic liquor will continue to aim toward its total exclusion from the social fabric.

Mr. Radek Overstates a Case

MR. KARL RADEK, the well-known Soviet publicist, has written an article in the current Foreign Affairs under the alarmist title of "The War in the Far East" which illustrates an attitude in the Kremlin toward the new situation in the Pacific of which American opinion should take cognizance.

Japan is regarded as the Soviet's most troublesome neighbor, and if Moscow could get the United States embroiled first, most of Moscow's problems would then disappear. In fact, it might emerge as the arbiter of events in northeastern Asia, if not farther south in China proper. In view of the Oriental turn which Soviet foreign policy has taken of recent years, this is a matter of prime importance to the Kremlin and to all its spokesmen.

Read in this light, Mr. Radek's article becomes quite comprehensible. His method of attacking Japanese policy is to show how anti-American it is. According to him, Japanese action in Manchuria is an effort, among other things, to forestall the spread of American economic power in that region. He does not mention that the infinitesimal commercial stake that the United States has acquired in Manchuria has been built up under the wing of the peace and security maintained by Japan. Nor does he say that during the greater number of the last ten years the purchases of American equipment by Japan's South Manchuria Railway have been far more than those by the entire Chinese railway system.

No facts are given, only generalities. The competition which has given the Japanese most alarm, one gathers, is financial. Somewhat mysteriously, Mr. Radek refers to American finance in connection with the Chinese equity in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Undoubtedly the State Department would like more particulars. For it has been a rule in Washington, for reasons of political delicacy, not to approve any American contracts for loans in Manchuria.

Mr. Radek's roving eye also sees the United States as Japan's most serious competitor in China proper. He is the first to see it. To other observers, the "rival" trade is singularly complementary, so much so that while serving as special ambassador to Tokyo during the London Naval Conference, Undersecretary William R. Castle devoted a whole speech to the subject. Japan's special trade with China is concerned with a long miscellaneous line of cheap goods ranging from matches to cotton piece goods, for which it obtains the raw materials from American lumber yards and American cotton plantations. America's chief exports to China comprise such things as tobacco and oil products, which Japan does not deal in.

Few publicists write with more force of argument than Mr. Radek. But he seems to have overstated his case on this occasion. Carried away with his theme, he winds up with the statement, which will make his readers rub their eyes, that by keeping China and the Soviet Union apart, the United States is playing "Japan's game"!

How Long?

NATIONS, like individuals, are prone to delay thinking through their problems until events push them into decisions. Last June, following continued failure of world statesmanship to solve the debts-reparations equation, the Hoover moratorium was announced as an emergency effort to avert catastrophe. Its year of grace has nearly expired. The Lausanne conference, at which it was agreed a settlement should be reached, was postponed not merely to the eleventh hour, but to the sixteenth day of the twelfth month.

And it meets today with national viewpoints still far apart. So that little is hoped for from it beyond a new moratorium on reparations, further putting off of definite settlement. Desire to get the French and German elections out of the way caused the original postponement of the conference. Now the ousting of the Bruening Government, requiring Reichstag elections in July, and the unsettled political situation in the United States, afford reasons—of excuses—for further delaying.

Closely examined, they do not seem good reasons. For the policy of Germany—indeed, the power of Germany—as regards reparations appears fixed. She has declared her inability to pay and has been supported by two investigating committees controlled by her creditors. It may be necessary to await the establishment of a Government in Berlin which can speak authoritatively for the Reich. But there can be little doubt of what it will say. And the creditors might as well arrange now to meet the conditions it must announce.

Nor is there any prospect that the November elections will alter the position of the United States sufficiently to warrant procrastination at Lausanne. The statement of President Hoover in proposing the debt holiday that "reparations is necessarily wholly a European problem with which we have no relation" and the declaration against any reduction of war debts which Congress appended to its approval of the moratorium still stand as representing the official position of Washington.

It is true that Mr. Hoover told Congress on December 10 that:

> As we approach the new year, it is clear that a number of governments indebted to us will be unable to meet further payments to us in full pending recovery in their economic life. It is useless to blind ourselves to an obvious fact. Therefore, it will be necessary in some cases to make still further temporary adjustments.

But Congress refused the President's request to reconstitute the World War Foreign Debt Commission to study such adjustments.

It is true, too, that there has been some movement of American opinion in the direction of revision of debt charges and an increasing recognition that, if nothing more, self-interest dictates such a course. This shifting of feeling has been signaled by proposals such as that of former Governor Smith for 25 per cent rebates on the debts of purchasers of American exports. But neither major party would dare advocate cancellation.

And it is cancellation which Europe is talking about. Britain and Italy have declared for a clean sweep of both reparations and debts. All parties in France now recognize that Germany cannot pay, but all parties also insist that there be no concession to Germany on reparations which is not matched by concessions from America on war debts. Thus it seems another case of the irresistible force meeting the immovable object.

Of course, if flat repudiation is to be avoided, it must be proved that the force of European demands for cancellation is not irresistible and the American resistance to adjustment is not immovable. The statesmen already know—and have known for months—that mutual concessions are imperative. But they cannot go far without support of their constituents. The question is, How long will it take for public opinion in all the countries involved to become educated to the necessities of the situation? The answer to that may determine whether democracy can function in the international sphere. And it may determine, too, whether there is to be economic stability in the world.

Betrayal

THE "victory" for which the embattled bonus army has been waiting turns out to be a defeat. True, the House of Representatives passed the bonus bill, but the vote was such as to insure defeat for any attempt to push the bill over a presidential veto. And Mr. Hoover has made it plain he will veto the bill if it reaches him. It is unlikely to get through the Senate. For some time it has been clear that the Senate would not carry it over a veto.

Indeed, everyone except the veterans encamped in Washington has known that the measure was doomed. Politicians who encouraged the bonus marchers to make their pitifully unpatriotic demonstration knew it. The House, when it approved the bonus, did so knowing that the President and more than a third of the Senate would save it from the consequences of its act. Indeed, there is some doubt whether a majority could have been mustered in the House had members not been sure that their votes would be safely ineffective.

But did anyone think to tell the bonus army there was no hope for the bill? Has anyone taken the trouble to explain to veterans who honestly believe the Government owes them the face value of their adjusted compensation certificates the simple truth that it does not? Has any politician told them that a promise to pay $1000 in 1945 (when the bonus is due) is worth only about $500 today? Has anyone made it clear to the camping thousands in the capital that they have less influence with Congress than a few ward bosses "back home"?

The bonus army has been betrayed. So have all the veterans who have been taught to demand largess from the Government at a time when the rest of the community is learning that patriotic sacrifices are necessary to maintain national stability. And every citizen has been betrayed by this irresponsible vote.

Of course, the House approval can be defended on the ground that members in favor of the bonus had a right to go on record even knowing that the measure could not become law. The same can be said about the passage of the Garner bill for public works construction to provide unemployment relief. A veto was also promised for it, failing a Senate defeat. The two bills together would require the Government to find about $4,500,000,000, more than doubling federal expenditures just when the country is calling for economy.

It is possible that some members of Congress felt that one or both of these measures would be beneficial. And they may have wished to go on record in favor of them. But isn't such a record likely to prove a liability rather than an asset, come November? And if only a record was desired, why not vote overwhelmingly to permanently endow every voter, whether veteran or not, to abolish depressions and advance the date of the millennium?

"A Mighty Man Is He"

PROGRESS has its price. But sometimes it offers a rebate. For instance, when it brought to the world the motorcar, it implied that it would exact in payment something almost as dear to the heart of childhood as is the old swimmin' hole.

But now comes the rebate. The blacksmith shop need not be entirely surrendered. For in Great Britain smithies still are needed. Perhaps not bigger or better ones, but at any rate more of them. The decline of the blacksmith has gone too far, it was officially declared at the annual horseshoeing contest for the West Midlands. Despite the growth of motor transport, the president of the Master Farriers' Association said, the horse still is unequaled for short hauls and general agricultural work.

So a call has been sounded in Great Britain for more apprentices in this ancient profession. An honorable profession, be it said—indeed, an honored one. Great musicians have harmonized it. Poets have eulogized it. Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," Verdi's "Anvil Chorus," Longfellow's "The Village Blacksmith" have added to the oft dingy, sooty blacksmith shop a luster not quite matched even in the spic-and-span garages of today.

And, recalling the simple grandeur of that blacksmith who toiled "under the spreading chestnut tree," must not one feel that even those countries that have less need than Great Britain of his profession still have as much need of men like him?

Editorial Notes

A dictating machine has been invented which records voices upon steel wire. Perhaps "winding up a speech" will now become more than an idiom.

What many persons hope now is that the new 25-cent pieces will not have such large wings on the back.

Nor does the motorist in congested traffic get anywhere by tooting his own horn.

Golf Plus

BARBARA was quite decided about it. "I'm going to play golf this year," she said with a finality that brooked no question. She swung the iron which she had just taken from a new outfit at an imaginary ball on the hall rug and nearly succeeded in wrecking the chandelier.

"Hadn't you better try putting instead?" I suggested in an endeavor to get her to try safer experiments. For half an hour she drove the little white ball at a jam jar until she succeeded in hitting it six times out of ten shots at twelve yards. "Now I'm ready to take you on any time you say," said she with that exuberant confidence which she displays about everything in which she is superficially interested.

* * *

The afternoon was delightfully balmy. Such an afternoon as gives New England in May a charm that is unique—weather that mellows the heart and fills one with childlike enthusiasm for the out of doors. The course was fragrant with the smell of new-mown grass; a soft haze spread a veil over the river where wild ducks were busily preparing homes for spring families. The greens were like luscious velvet. The tees were newly surfaced and inviting.

Barbara teed her ball, stepped back, swung her driver a few times until she had the "feel," then hit the ball; a clean, free swing that sent it pinging from the club 150 yards straight down the fairway. She watched it spin through the air, then turned to me and said, "Well, beat that!"

"Congratulations, Barbara! For a first drive this year that augurs well for your golfing prowess." I drove my ball and "sliced" it badly.

"Well, well! What do you know about that?" There was just the faintest suspicion of triumph in her tone.

My ball was in the woods that skirted the fairway. We meandered over into the rough, secure in the knowledge that we had plenty of time to find "lost" balls, because there was no one behind us.

"Oh! just look; the precious little thing!"

"Have you found it?" I exclaimed, relieved to think that a new ball had been recovered from what looked like oblivion.

"Yes! the first violet of spring! Come and look at it; isn't it just too sweet . . . dear, shy little flower hiding away in the woodsy shadows."

I am afraid I did not show a great deal of enthusiasm—"Oh, that! I thought you had found my ball."

"Oh, that can wait; I want to enjoy this," was the nonchalant response.

* * *

Eventually the lost ball was retrieved. My second shot landed me within three feet of the green. But Barbara's second shot put her in a bunker.

"Listen! Do you hear it?" Her exclamation arrested me as I was on my way to see how her ball lay.

"Hear what? Your ball? Don't be silly . . . golf balls don't whistle to let you know where they are. . . . I wish they did," I answered.

"Say, listen! Haven't you any ears for spring music—for catbirds? Or . . . eyes for violets?" There was no mistaking the inference. Barbara is a child of nature . . . the birds, the flowers, the little woodsy things are her friends.

This is one of the admirable things about her. But it isn't golf. What with hunting for four-leaf clover, more violets, and rhapsodizing about the sunlight on the river, she "holed out" in a liberal twelve strokes on a par-four hole.

The next tee was on the brow of a hill. The green, about 120 yards, was down in a hollow. On three sides were woods; it was a beautiful shot for a "spoon" or "mashie." Barbara was enthusiastic when she saw it. About twelve yards in front of the green was a stream of clear spring water . . . a subtle snare for golf balls!

I tried to give her a hint or two as to how to play that hole, but, being Barbara, she knew exactly what to do, of course. I warned her that a good drive with a "wood" might result in overshooting and landing in the rough at back of the green, while poor judgment with an iron might land her in the stream.

"Leave it to me, Nonny; I'm going to drop this one right on the green. Now watch!" The ball rose in the air, described a beautiful parabola—and dropped with a plunk into the water. Barbara raced down the hill . . . leaving her bag of clubs for me to carry as well as my own. She beckoned frantically. Thinking that she had found her ball and that it was in danger of being swept along the stream, I ran to her. "Look, see it?"

I gazed into the clear water, but could see no ball. "Where? I can't see your ball."

"Not the ball, silly; that little tadpole! Look at him, darting about so happy and carefree . . . some day he'll be a little frog."

"Well, I hope he can find your ball," I said with some asperity.

"He doesn't have to; I've got it. It was lying right here. I found it at once. Look, isn't this lovely here—all the laughing trees, the singing water, these dainty cinquefoil and violets, and energetic tadpoles with no idea of the wonderful change in store for them."

". . . and don't forget to add one to your score, for lifting the ball out of the water," I cut in to remind Barbara that we were supposed to be playing golf.

* * *

We played seven more holes with frequent excursions into botanic lore, insectology, and birdology on the part of Barbara. But it was the ninth hole that provided her with great opportunity. It was just one of those things that happen at rare intervals to golfers, even to experienced veterans. A beautiful drive took Barbara to within two feet of the pin. It was a short hole. After such a drive it would almost have been impossible not to hole out with one putt, even for a new player. A poor drive into the rough and a muff on the fairway had already put me back three strokes, so there was plenty of incentive for Barbara to make the supreme effort. The sun was already banked in a bed of light, roseate clouds. The river, like a stream of rose-tinted silver, lay before us. I could see the far-away look coming as she gazed on the scene, waiting for me to take a chip shot into the green. "Barbara! Get down to business. If you don't make this in two you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Look after yourself. I'm all set," was her retort.

I took my shot and landed within four feet of the hole. "Go ahead, hole out," I said.

She took her stance and, carefully judging the distance and direction, was just about to hit the ball when out of the cup crept a small speckled snake. "Snake!" she screamed. The snake slithered quickly across the green, with Barbara after him. I took my putt and the ball rolled gently into the cup. Barbara had disappeared into the woods. Presently she returned and with a businesslike air walked up to her ball, hit it gently and "holed out" in two.

"There! You see. I've had all the fun of seeing things, chasing things . . . and have beaten you in the bargain. That's why I like golf. One can see so much while knocking a small ball around the course. You intense people with only one objective miss half the fun of golf."

There are times when Barbara says things that aren't easy to combat. But I wonder whether she will ever become a golfer. A. J. P.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

One Barrier to Relief

IN DETROIT the other day, Mayor Walker of New York, between denunciations of the outrageous injustice being done to him back home by Samuel Seabury and the Hofstadter committee, told a gathering of American mayors of the need for federal relief in New York.

Like the stories of other municipal officials present, Mayor Walker's was an unpleasant one, and we have no disposition to contest its accuracy. All testimony points to the existence of such a situation as the Mayor describes. But it is proper to ask again—if only as a matter of record—whether the credit of New York, now represented to be virtually exhausted, is in its present condition solely because of the cruel deflationary process which threatens large areas of the world, or whether part of the explanation does not lie in the manner in which New York has been managing its own financial affairs, as exemplified in recent testimony by and about Mayor Walker himself. Similar doubts might be entertained of other cities which find themselves in this distressing plight, but the researches of Mr. Seabury for the Hofstadter committee provide startling evidence which points unmistakably to the shameless part which New York's own politicians have taken in reducing their city to such a low estate.

For, despite the possibility that the Mayor may be able to make out a case sufficient to push off actual removal from office, the fact is that money lenders have little confidence in a city led by a politician who maintains a safe in his house for large sums of money which he finds it inconvenient to put in the bank, who rides about the country in private cars and travels about the world in circumstances never fully explained, and whose brother collects some $400,000 by splitting fees for medical treatment. Statisticians estimate that $15,000,000 has gone to New York's job holders beyond their pay. The amounts range all the way from $99,000 to a patrolman and $186,000 to a court attendant to $1,000,000 to Russell Sherwood, business agent for Mayor Walker, and $5,000,000 to George Olvany's law firm. Add the proceeds of the pier-lease racket, the amounts paid to corrupt judges and prosecutors and other grafts from time to time revealed, and New York's poor might have a respectable relief fund to start on.

More disastrous than the loss in money is the assault upon the city's credit and prestige which long tolerance of these abuses entails. New York's bankers and wealthy lenders do not refuse credit for local relief because they favor starvation. But they are afraid to trust their money to the city's politicians. So are financially able people and institutions in Chicago, Detroit and a dozen other cities now in dire straits. Naturally, the nation cannot ignore their pleas now, but they should not be allowed to escape without full public appreciation of their own miserable share in the responsibility for this state of affairs.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Political Lighthouses

ONE of the first duties undertaken by the Federal Government at its founding was the maintenance of lighthouses and other aids to navigation. From that day to this the costs of the service have been borne largely by general taxation, with the result that a good many stations are maintained primarily for their political values.

A good deal of money could be saved if the costs were levied directly against shipping in the form of heavier port dues and tonnage charges.

The same principle should apply to numerous other services of government. Those who benefit from the service should pay for it in full. The fact that the farmer does not pay the full cost of what he gets from the Department of Agriculture and the business man does not pay for what he gets from the Department of Commerce encourages the beneficiaries to place new burdens upon the general taxpayers. Nothing will serve more speedily to reduce the bureaucracy to reasonable dimensions than a transfer of the costs of maintaining the bureaus to those who benefit from their existence.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Masonic Memorial

THE weather was unkind, but the dedication of the magnificent George Washington Masonic Memorial at Alexandria was, nevertheless an event of outstanding significance. The temple itself is a beautiful and inspiring creation, a worthy addition to the architectural beauty of the environs of the Capital. The fraternal organization by which it was built has an eminent place in the past and present history of the Republic.

Perhaps the most heartening fact about the service is that it marks the conclusion of a splendid coöperative effort on the part of men of every class and condition representing every part of the nation. Like the cathedral builders of the Middle Ages, the modern Masons have toiled and sacrificed together that the noble structure now consecrated might be raised.

It is an axiom that the Federal Government binds men together. Industry and commerce create unity of interest. Likewise the Alexandria Memorial represents the influence of common ideals of faith and fellowship. This great cohesive power existed on this continent before there was either political union or commercial development here. It is the bedrock upon which America stands. A monument growing out of that spirit is a fitting memorial to the immortal Washington.—*Washington Post.*

Out-Webstering Webster

GROWN-UP smybols are so taken for granted that no one takes the trouble to explain them to children. It seems that everyone must know what the ordinary abbreviations mean, and the elders are so used to them that they assume children are born with the knowledge of W. for West, F. O. B. or the signs for dollars and cents.

Someone who gets up general knowledge tests for children of various age groups included in one for six-year-olds a question on abbreviation, "If your mother is shopping and finds she has left her purse at home, she may ask the shopkeeper to send the parcel C. O. D. What do these initials mean?"

A little boy whose earnestness is vouched for by the Manchester Guardian Weekly answered seriously, "Care of Daddy."

That reply is close enough to the accurate answer to satisfy any parent. If all children pick up the essential meaning of abbreviations so well, they need not bother with the actual words signified.—*New York Times.*

America on the Block

ACCORDING to dispatches from Hastings, Minn., Mayor Charles Lucious of that city has had the municipal wage scale set aside and has been auctioning city jobs to the lowest bidder.

Policemen who had been paid $135 a month were displaced by bidders willing to work for less. Even the city street sweeper lost his job to a man willing to eke out an existence on less. A son offered to do for $35 a month what his mother had been doing for $75. She was removed and he was put in her place.

If these stories are correct, here is a city willing to auction off its safety, its protection from law breakers, its civic integrity, to the lowest bidder; a city ready to do with no government at all.

And if wage scales generally were to be thus hammered down to the barest subsistence level, we might as well say farewell forever to the American standard of living.—*Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, Colo.).